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Poles Put Lid On Speculation With Currency

Peril to Gold Bloc Seen If Devaluation Follows French Elections

'Protective' Measure

Managed Foreign Trade Maintains Favorable Balance on the Export Side

By H. B. Elliston
Financial Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Poland's decision to put foreign exchange transactions under official control means that all Poles who want to exchange their zlotys for foreign money must obtain permission from a government agency. The step may be traced to the French elections.

On the outcome of the French vote may seem to depend only the fate of the franc. But, if there is devaluation in France, then the franc's sister currencies in the so-called "gold bloc"—or those countries which have retained the predepression value in gold for their currencies—will be menaced; and Poland is a sort of associate member of this "gold bloc."

Polish speculators, by buying foreign currencies, have apparently been discounting the possibility that Sunday, when the French runoff will take place, may pave the way for general devaluation.

With Bloc, Not on Gold

Poland is (and has always remained) only an associate member of the gold bloc because, unlike the substantive members of that bloc —France, Switzerland and Holland —the Warsaw authorities do not allow cash to be taken out of the country in gold. Hence, though Poland is associated with the gold bloc, its currency is not on the gold standard! In ordinary circumstances the effect on a money unit of restrictions on gold exports would be to make it fluctuate, but this has been avoided in Poland by the management of foreign trade.

The "price" of a currency on the foreign exchange market arises from the supply and demand for it. By managing foreign trade, Poland thus manages indirectly the supply and demand of the currency in the foreign exchange market. Germany, also an associate of the gold bloc, manages the currency direct—on the front line, as it were. France, Switzerland and Holland, however, allow the flow of gold to keep their currencies erect, and this is what makes them gold standard countries, as well as leaders of the gold bloc.

"Protective" Measure

So the Polish step is not due to any need to conserve gold. It is merely "protective," adding another control to the many controls which have kept the zloty firmly aloft on its 19-cent pedestal.

Poland, in view of the existing restrictions, has lost very little gold in recent years. At the end of 1933 the total was: gold, 476,000,000 zlotys; foreign money, 88,000,000. Latest reports are: gold, 445,000,000; foreign money, 17,000,000; which does not represent much of a decline over a period of two and one half years. Apparently, Poland intends to retain reserves at around these totals as internal backing for the zloty.

Nor does the action by the Warsaw Government necessarily mean that the zloty will be devalued. Conditions of trade are by no means adverse to its present rating. The balance is still in Poland's favor—unlike other members of the gold bloc, which are losing gold because their international balances are against them. Poland, in other words, exports more than she imports, last year this "favorable" balance was 66,000,000 zlotys, and so far this year the balance has remained on the export side.

No Move for Devaluation

Neither is there any apparent sentiment for devaluation in Poland. Just the reverse. The Poles, in the short period of their rebirth, have had a troubled monetary history. By 1923 the old Polish mark, in the central European post-war "hyperinflation," had sunk to 6.4 million to the dollar, or valuelessness. Out of its ashes was created the zloty, bravely coined from the Polish word for gold, zloto. For two years the zloty was held at around 19 cents. Then the currency began to sink gradually to around 11 cents. At this new level it was stabilized again, the date being late in 1927. When the dollar was devalued in 1934, the zloty remained stable, but the cronrate, of course, changed in the zloty's favor, from 11 to 19 cents.

The root of Polish policy has been to keep the zloty stabilized at all costs.

Sought New Prestige

No political prestige has been involved in this determination, as there is in the case of the lira,

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

The Monitor Index

Wednesday, April 29, 1936

The Weekly Magazine Section	
The Home Forum	7
Success [With French Translation]	
Boston and New England News	9-10-11
Weather	9
Boston Events	9
Radio Timetable	10
Arts and Theater Reviews	10
Schedule of Past Mail Steamers	10
Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods	12
Sports Page	13
Financial Pages	14 and 15
Radio Comment	16
Daily Features	17
Editorials	18

World Peace Appeal Wins Support of Club Women; Higher Food Prices Opposed

Huge Increase in Living Costs Seen as Result of Patman-Robinson Bill—Federal Inquiry Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla., April 29—Opposition to war abroad and to higher prices of food at home, was voiced by the Council of the General Federation of Women's Clubs which is meeting here today.

By a unanimous vote the session "responded" to a plea for peace from Ethiopia. It also heard a recommendation that President Roosevelt appoint an emergency committee to study the Patman-Robinson "anti-price discrimination" bill.

Answers Plea of Princess

The council, meeting at the Miami-Biltmore Hotel, appeared deeply touched by the appeal of Princess Tsahai, of Ethiopia, for world peace. The appeal was issued following poison gas attacks in the Italo-Ethiopian war. The reply for the federation, drafted by Miss Alves Long, chairman of the department of international relations, read:

"The General Federation of Women's Clubs responds to your appeal for world peace."

"Organized women are redoubling their efforts to banish war from the world," declared Miss Long. "They know peace will never be handed to people on a platter, but can come only through intelligent, concerted action, inspired by education in the art of living together in the world community. This means, in the last analysis, finding a peaceful solution to the common economic and political problems now threatening to engulf the world in the catastrophe of another war.

"Women are rejecting such outworn phrases as, 'war is inevitable' and 'you can't change human nature,' and are saying instead 'war ought to be, therefore can be, must me, will be, abolished.' They are seeking to educate themselves and their communities in the knowledge that war is not the way of salvation for over-populated countries lacking in natural resources, but that this salvation lies in the collective wisdom of the world finding some constructive method of dealing international justice.

Prizes Awarded

"This department is awarding several prizes; first, for the essay contest open to students and club women, on the subject, 'The Truth

(Continued on Page 6, Column 5)

Auto Workers Swinging Away From A. F. of L.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH BEND, Ind., April 29—Instead of turning for further guidance to the parent which brought them up, newly-organized workers in the automobile and rubber industries are swinging away from the viewpoint of the American Federation of Labor organization, it is unmistakably confirmed by the automobile workers' convention now in session here.

The newest unions in the mass production industries are lining up for industrial unionism and the position of John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers and leader of the campaign for industrial unions in mass production.

Inviting Counsel

The auto workers here, like the rubber workers in their recent strike at Akron, are informally inviting counsel with the committee for industrial organization, which Mr. Lewis and seven other union presidents lately set up.

This new committee is superseding the dominant organization in the labor world as favored adviser in the important areas of rubber and automobiles.

Mr. Lewis lost his fight for industrial unionism at the last convention of the American Federation of Labor but has won in the first skirmishes of the rival forces in the field of mass production.

Found in Minority

Veteran organizers of the A. F. of L. who guided the budding Auto Workers' Union through its probationary stage up to this week, found their adherents in the convention to be in the minority, and saw the child they had helped to raise beginning to walk along without a nod toward its guardians.

It is a strange complexity which has suddenly been brought upon the labor world, fundamentally by changes in the nature of industry through the machine.

Two great powers are competing in the development of labor organization in mass production plants. Both agree that a new form of labor organization to face the new conditions produced by machinery is necessary. They differ on how complete the revision of the labor union methods shall be.

Industrial Unions

Stanch old-line trade unionists, who know the mass production field, are coming to concede that it can be organized only by industrial unions—that is, by unions enlisting in a single organization all the many kinds of workers employed in an industry.

The conviction is universally spoken in the corridors of this con-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

Jobless Hold Firm In Their Siege Of St. Louis City Hall

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 29 (AP)—Forty jobless men and women, and four children of one couple, were encamped in the city hall for their second day today in a "hunger protest" against the failure of aldermen to provide additional money for relief.

The unemployed began a passive, waiting protest at noon yesterday when the board of aldermen adjourned until May 11 after referring urgent appeals for relief aid to a special board relief committee.

Men, women and children settled for the night in the closely built, uncomfortable seats of the cramped gallery of the aldermanic chamber after city officials had failed in several attempts to persuade them to disperse.

George W. Chadsey, director of public safety, met with flat refusal when he tried to get the campers to leave on the promise he would arrange an interview for them today with Mayor Bernard F. Dickmann.

New Crime War Is Mapped Out By Washington

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 29—The Department of Justice is laying the basis for a second nationwide conference on the crime problem, it became known here today, to take up the subject where the Attorney General's conference on crime in December, 1934, left off.

The time tentatively fixed for the new conference is December 1936, though it may be delayed a month or so in order to get a wider distribution of invitations.

Uncertainty due to the presidential election is the chief obstacle in the way of immediate announcement of plans, and the results of the election may in some degree decide the fate of the conference. The delegates to the 1934 conference authorized the Attorney General to call a second session within a period of two years, and it is definitely learned here that tentative plans for such a session are now under way.

Results of First Conference

Developments of the most far-reaching sort in the whole federal program of dealing with crime have sprung from the 1934 conference,

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Wednesday, April 29

Tax Bill—House Passes Revenue Measure

Washington (AP) — The $803,000,000 revenue raising plan was passed today in the House despite a demand, voiced in the councils of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, that the legislators "stop, look and listen."

Harar—Italy's Advance Halted by Rains

Rome—The day when Italy may shout "Harar is taken" must wait, at least, for clearing weather. Rains have churned the terrain around Sasa Baneh into a morass of mud, halting the southern army indefinitely. Italy, realizing that Sasa Baneh must be taken before Harar can be reached, turns its attention happily to the northern army en route to Addis Ababa.

The motorized column on the Imperial Highway has reached the central plateau about 100 miles from Dessye. As the 1500 trucks lumber in low gear up tortuous roads, Italy is thrown into high gear, prepared to celebrate a national holiday on the fall of the capital. Ethiopia's defense seems now mainly hydraulic, and the rains are, perhaps, but days off.

Antiwar—World's Peace Groups Mobilize

Dead Sea Fruit — Such are the gains of war to Viscount Allenby, who himself gave the Allies a major military gain when he took Jerusalem during the World War.

Viscount Allenby, his own military gains plainly "setting his teeth on edge," called for an international state, and an international police force in a speech yesterday at the University of Edinburgh.

Peace Movement Vigorous

Since April 21, when this column amassed details of war preparedness, the peace movement has displayed sudden vitality.

Co-ordination of peace groups seems to be the trend. At Geneva yesterday the World Peace Assembly convened under the presidency of Viscount Cecil. Forty states have decided to join it; it will seek to mobilize pressure for peace on a world scale; it will meet in a World Peace

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

Martyr to Japan

A human document of unusual interest appears in this week's issue of the Weekly Magazine Section—

"Sixty Years for My Emperor"

By Viscount Admiral Makoto Saito

In this article are more of the statesman's memoirs as told to Herbert H. Hilscher and contributed to the Magazine Section. It has especial appeal in view of the fact that the Viscount was one of the victims of the assassinations by army conspirators on Feb. 26 last.

Business Balks At Tax Plans It Terms Ruinous

U. S. Chamber Speakers Say New Deal Thwarts Its Own Ends

Denounce New Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 29—All the resentment which American business feels toward the Roosevelt New Deal burst out unrestrained here today when the twenty-fourth annual meeting of the United States Chamber of Commerce turned to the subject of the new tax bill pending in Congress in particular and the Administration financial policies in general.

Asserting that "no satisfactory tax program can be devised to meet the present level of expenditures," spokesmen for the business group demanded that Congress "stop, look and listen." And the audience signified its deep-felt agreement when told that the Administration is at one and the same time demanding that industry re-employ the idle and urging new tax burdens which would make compliance with those demands "well-nigh impossible."

Would Limit Tax Power

Sounding the keynote of the day's session Fred H. Clausen, president of the Van Brunt Manufacturing Company and member of the chamber's committee on federal taxation declared:

"The answer to the challenge of the Administration to restore employment to idle men lies in the hands of the Government itself. We ask that the federal taxing power be returned to its proper function and be limited to the raising of the revenues required for the economical administration of government."

In fairness to the present Administration Mr. Clausen and other speakers pointed out that the departure from the old conception that taxes should be sufficient "to meet the actual costs of government services economically rendered" began in the early post-war period.

Dangerous Tax Extreme

But there was no attempt to gloss over the conviction that the New Deal has gone to dangerous extremes along the road marked "any tax is justified so long as the proceeds can be applied to some useful purpose."

The New Deal, they agreed, did not initiate the new tax doctrine, but it has employed it to an extent never dreamed of before, an extent which threatens to nullify all efforts to restore normal economic conditions.

"What business wants first is to see government expenditures

(Continued on Page 6, Column 5)

Allenby Urges World Police To Keep Peace

Britain's Field Marshal Warns That Nationalism Leads to Dark Ages

Conquest Denounced

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, April 29—Setting up of some sort of world police force for peace in a world state was urged by Viscount Allenby in a stirring address after his installation as Lord Rector of Edinburgh University.

"Why should there not be a world police, as each nation has its national police?" asked the famous soldier who headed the British entry into Jerusalem during the World War. "There is danger in delay," he added. "It seems likely that unless an effort in the right direction is made soon, the present social system will crumble in ruin."

Broadly Significant

Political significance of broad import is read into Lord Allenby's words, coming as they do when British feeling has been manifested as overwhelmingly in favor of peace and when the world is distraught by nationalism of various sorts. His theme is also considered peculiarly timely as coming from a war hero of undoubted eminence and success. Strained conditions throughout the world and the several crises that seem to impend in Europe and elsewhere magnify the importance of this soldier's statements favoring peace.

Lord Allenby deplored the fact that mutual distrust and suspicion still persisted between nations, even so long after the "lengthy period of general insanity," from 1914 to 1918.

Fear Is Evil Counselor

"Thus fear is bred," he said, "and fear is an evil counselor. It produces nothing better than narrow nationalism, miscalled patriotism, but which at bottom is only selfish jealousy."

"Nationalism," Lord Allenby went on, "is commonly held up to admiration as a high virtue, while internationalism, which is in other words generous sympathy for our fellow men, is branded as crime, a surrender, a betrayal of our own particular interests and rights. Until this view—this regrettable attitude

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Niagara Power Plans Held Encroachment Upon Public Rights

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 29 — An attempt to revive the 1929 protocol between Canada and the United States for regulation of Niagara Falls and the filing of revised plans for private electrical development at that site are seen as a threat to public rights in the annul report of the New York State Power Authority which is before the Legislature today.

"The questions involved in further development of power at Niagara Falls have been referred to the Power Authority by the President for study and report," it says. "Investigation has shown that private plans for increasing diversion for power purposes at the falls are at many points in conflict with the policy of the state as defined in the Power Authority law."

If not modified by additional grants to private interests, the situation at Niagara Falls is favorable to development by public agencies of the remaining available power on the American side, according to the authority.

"The State of New York faces the extraordinary fact that a single private interest, the Niagara Hudson Power Corporation, asserts a claim to all of the power which can be now, or hereafter, developed on the United States side from the outflow of the entire St. Lawrence-Great Lakes basin," the report continues.

"The plans of the Niagara Hudson Power Corporation to increase its present use of Niagara as an offset to the St. Lawrence power project run counter to and completely nullify the purposes of sound public policy adopted by this State."

Inclusion of the Niagara River development in a new treaty with Canada covering the St. Lawrence River project was suggested by the authority as it emphasized the close relationship existing between plans for development of the two major sources of waterpower in New York.

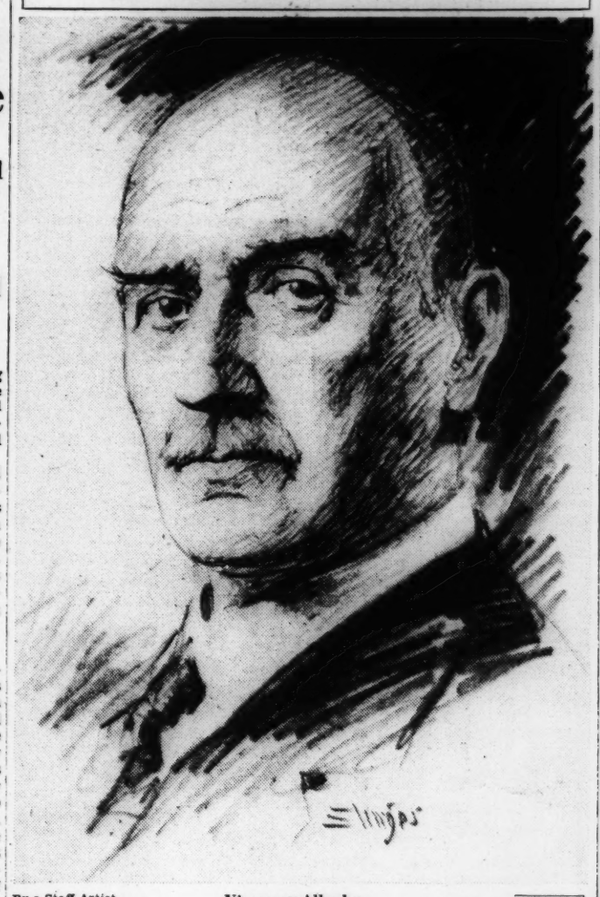
"The discussions of recent months have made it evident that an opportunity is presented to both the State of New York and the Province of Ontario for further development of power on Niagara River in conjunction with the development of the international rapids section of the St. Lawrence," it said.

Pittsburgh Mayor Loses Nomination to Congress

PITTSBURGH, April 29 (AP)—Pittsburgh's Mayor, William N. McNair, lost his fight for a seat in Congress on the basis of nearly complete returns from the primary election.

He ran for the Democratic nomination in the thirty-second Pennsylvania district, but trailed his opponent, Herman P. Eberharter. The vote stood: Eberharter, 7020; McNair, 5662.

War Hero Denounces Conquest



By a Staff Artist — Viscount Allenby — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

British Field Marshal in World War Urges Police Force to Preserve Peace in New World State

Japan's Experts Map New Airways Through Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alta — Air traffic between the United States, Canada and the Orient and its future possibilities is attracting a lot of attention here and Edmonton as a port of call en route between Washington and Alaska is especially interested.

This week two prominent Japanese air officials arrived in the Alberta capital on a tour of inspection of Canadian and American air transportation companies. They are K. Ogawa and H. Saito, general traffic manager and airport manager respectively of the Japan Air Transport Company.

Officials of the Edmonton airport and civic seaplane base drove them to inspect the two landing places. The Japanese officials expressed themselves as surprised at the splendid facilities at both airports here.

"We are not interested in any wartime possibilities in air transportation," Mr. Saito said. "We are simply on a peace-basis mission and are solely concerned about getting new ideas for carrying people by air."

They Looked North

The air transportation development in the Arctic and sub-Arctic regions north of this city specially interested the Japanese airmen. Conditions similar to those in the north country are to be faced in the northern islands of the empire, Hokkaido and Sakhalin, by the fliers

(Continued on Page 6, Column 6)

Farley Rids Mails Of Prize Contests Posing as Lottery

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 29—Mixing the appearance of a lottery with the alleged substance of a prize contest constitutes a scheme which is either fraudulent or illegal, according to a precedent-making decision by Postmaster General James A. Farley here yesterday, banning such devices from the mails.

The decision applied directly to the National Conference on Legalizing Lotteries, Inc., the Golden Stakes Contest, and subsidiaries. Both organizations have experimented with the idea of dressing up an alleged prize contest in the guise of a lottery, the latest wrinkle in the prize-contest game.

Fraud Specified in One Case

In regard to the Golden Stakes Contest, an organization for which Alfred E. Smith Jr. is vice-president and general counsel, the order denying admission to the mails specified "fraud," an interpretation which implied that the contest it managed was a deliberate effort to create the impression that it was a lottery when it was not.

Apparently the post office wasn't quite sure whether the grand national treasure hunt sponsored by the Conference on Legalizing Lotteries was arranged in better faith. There was no specific mention of fraud in the order barring it from

(Continued on Page 5, Column 4)

Interstellar Dust Clouds Balk Effort to Map Entire Universe

By Herbert B. Nichols
Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 29—Research to ascertain the nature of interstellar clouds which do not blow away—and which prevent astronomers from completing their maps of the universe—was described by Dr. Frederick Seares before the American Academy of Sciences today.

The research, being conducted at the Mt. Wilson Observatory, is intimately related to the picture which astronomers are drawing of the universe as a giant soap-bubble, expanding at a terrific rate. But before the picture can be finished, astronomers must be able to fix the positions of those stars that are speeding away from the earth, seemingly on the very borders of space. And the clouds get in the way.

Three Kinds of Clouds

Dr. Seares finds interstellar clouds to be of three different kinds, gaseous, molecular in nature; dust, or of the nature of the wavelength of light; and chunks, large objects from the size of pebbles to small planetoids. Neither gaseous clouds nor the comparatively large bodies are much hindrance, though gases do form gray clouds through which stars shine only faintly. Interstellar dust is the disturbing factor which blots out heavenly bodies just as effectively as a cloud of steam blocks the vision of one trying to peer through at objects beyond.

"Whenever anyone asks me what I most want to do with the new 200-inch telescope when it is completed," said Dr. Henry Norris Russell of Princeton, who read Dr. Seares's paper, "I can truthfully say I hope to penetrate those baffling clouds."

Measuring Color Shift

Dr. V. M. Slipher of Lowell Observatory was the first to try to measure the stars by their color shift. Inspecting the nebula of Andromeda, he found it to be rushing toward the earth, while others were found moving in the opposite direction. Month after month for several years now he has been working on this problem of recording the spectra of all stars within reach of his telescopes and spectroscopes. Of those exhibiting spectrum shifts, nearly all are toward the red, indicating motion away from the earth's corner of the universe.

Not long ago Dr. Edwin Hubble of Mt. Wilson became interested in the "cosmic soapbubble," and by measuring the distances of nebulae, using an interferometer in connection with the 100-inch telescope, he made the very striking discovery that those stars and nebulae most distant showed spectrum shifts or speed proportionately greater than similar bodies relatively near by.

None Speeding to Earth

Mathematically he arrived at the conclusion that on the average the speed of recession of distant stars increased about 100 miles a second for each additional million light-years of distance. In other words, nebulae 500 light years distant were traveling faster than those at 200, while others at a 1000 light years were speeding even faster. These latter were found to be abnormally red. "None have been found yet," said Dr. Russell by way of comment on the problem, "which indicate excess speed toward us. If any such existed, they would be abnormally blue."

Only in recent years have astronomers come to recognize the clouds of matter in space. Not a few textbooks still in use throughout America, point to those regions of the sky which to our vision seem without

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Roosevelt And Landon Win in East

President Thins Protest Vote in Massachusetts and Pennsylvania

Little Hope Given For Taking a Walk

Kansas Governor's Victory Gives Him Commanding G. O. P. Lead

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 29—The vote-getting abilities of two political candidates, President Franklin D. Roosevelt and Gov. Alf M. Landon of Kansas were strikingly demonstrated yesterday in two important state primaries: Pennsylvania and Massachusetts.

Governor Landon showed that he is far ahead of any other candidate for the Republican nomination now in the field, at least in New England. The "write-in" vote which he polled in Massachusetts, fruits of the persistent work of the "Landon-for-President" Club, is held here to be a shining mark for the rest of the country. If any doubt existed whether Governor Landon was "known" to the voters, and capable of attracting their allegiance, it is now believed to be dissipated.

Real Test Yet to Come

But it had been more or less assumed in party circles that the Kansas Governor was strong in New England—perhaps because the slogan "The Kansas Coolidge" has been attached to him. If his showing is equally impressive in Ohio, and particularly in California, where he is opposed by the Hoover organization, it is concluded in party headquarters here that his nomination will be assured.

The sort of strength Governor Landon is demonstrating does not come from old-line party leaders, but from the "grass roots"—local city and county chairmen who come into direct contact with the voters, and from the rank and file itself.

Roosevelt Thins Opposition

And this strength sounds a note of warning to the leaders themselves, from whose headquarters much talk of a "stop Landon" movement had lately emerged. It will prove impossible to stop Landon if he can show real strength and vote getting ability with the voter-in-the-street, and this conclusion is rapidly sinking in here.

President Roosevelt's own organizational and mass-voting strength was clearly demonstrated in both Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, while the opposition of conservative Democrats, in the person of Alfred E. Smith in Massachusetts and Col. Henry Breckinridge in Pennsylvania, was diluted very thin. It is, of course, recognized that the evidence furnished by presidential primaries, based on a write-in ballot, must be taken with much reserve.

Protest Vote Weakens

Nevertheless, the solid majorities rolled up by President Roosevelt in both great eastern-seaboard commonwealths cannot be ignored. In Massachusetts, the President was ahead of former Governor Smith by approximately 20 to 1 in late returns. In Pennsylvania, his lead over Colonel Breckinridge was something like 19 to 1. The protest value of a vote of one half of 1 per cent, which is the Smith-Breckinridge approximation, is not very impressive.

Political observers who had counted on the Democratic organization, not only in Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, but all over the country, to flatten out dissidents who are "taking a walk" now feel themselves confirmed by these results.

No Comfort for Walkouts

Such a meager protest vote is, of course, of no value in preventing renomination of President Roosevelt, which is a foregone conclusion, nor of a Philadelphia platform endorsing the New Deal virtually in toto.

Nor does it hold out much comfort for those who expected large numbers of Democrats to desert their party and vote for the Republican candidate in November, although here the evidence is less reliable.

Incomplete returns from Pennsylvania showed President Roosevelt with 347,640 votes against 20,416 for Colonel Breckinridge. This included about half the state's precincts. The same precincts gave Senator Borah 208,907 votes. There was a scattered "write-in" vote for Governor Landon. Senator Borah was unopposed on the printed ballot.

Landon Sweeps Massachusetts

In Massachusetts, equally incomplete figures gave Governor Landon 77,905 votes, Mr. Hoover 7701, Senator Borah 4533, Senator Vandenberg 2090, and Colonel Knox 2026. President Roosevelt had 31,419 votes, Governor Smith 1443.

Colonel Breckenridge, commenting on the vote he polled in Pennsylvania, refused to be downhearted. It was "very gratifying," he said in Baltimore. "I had no organization whatever, and no campaign funds." He is campaigning in Maryland, where he expects to roll up a sizeable showing on the strength of the anti-New Deal position of the late

(Continued on Page 5, Column 4)

Made in a jiffy! Delicious!

Postum

"THERE'S A REASON"

TRAVEL-WISE VISITORS TO NEW YORK PREFER THE GOVERNOR CLINTON

●Travelers who know their New York make a habit of stopping with us. To some, it's because this is New York's newest hotel. They show a preference toward the "easy-to-get-to" location, while others come simply because of the reputation for hospitality we have earned. Here, all agree, they find the squarest dollar-for-dollar hotel value obtainable in the city.

1200 ROOMS $3.00 up each with private bath . . . circulating ice-water . . . radio and servidor.

P.S. The popular-priced Governor Clinton Grill is a favorite rendezvous of the knowing.

HOTEL Under Knott Management

GOVERNOR CLINTON

7th AVENUE at 31st STREET

Opposite Penn Station

NEW YORK, N. Y.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

Congress to be held just before the convening of the League of Nations Assembly.

Preparing to Hit Hard

The United States saw its 35 antiwar peace groups combine in the National Peace Conference on April 21. The Peace Conference launched a month's emergency peace campaign; most important it brings all peace groups permanently under a single banner.

More than 500,000 students throughout America demonstrated for peace on April 21; adults at last refrained from viewing this manifestation of peace sentiment as a student prank; it was finally accepted as a significant expression of how thousands of educated youth feel about war.

The Weapon of Laughter

On the satirical level, students have organized Veterans of Future Wars and other groups that shower volleys of silvery laughter at the dull steel of war's panoply. Such men as George Lansbury, former British labor leader, and Sir Arthur Salter, British M. P., have been stumping the United States for peace.

Increasingly it appears that the 11,000,000 British vote for peace last June is representative of popular sentiment in most nations. The recent weeks have been punctuated by many commentative accounts of how desperately the people of France and even the common people of Germany desire peace.

Serving Whom?

As this great popular mandate is permitted to articulate itself, increasing wonder is expressed as to whom the states are serving when they arm themselves toward the abyss of war. The Nye report casts some light, perhaps.

This report, years in the making, indicts the munition makers for balking peace efforts, for sabotaging disarmament conferences, and whipping up fear and war scares in order to sell their weapons. The Nye report is one explosive that appears to fit into the general mobilization for peace that the last few weeks have witnessed.

'New Putsch'—Austrians Allege Coup Planned

Budapest — Forty Hungarian officers' uniforms were allegedly found by Austrian police folded neatly away in the home of Dr. Zoltan Boszormeny. This constituted part of the evidence Austrian authorities claim to have uncovered of a "Nazi Putsch," planned for May 1. Dr. Boszormeny, said to be the national chief of the National Socialist movement in Austria, and 17 other Hungarian leaders were arrested. The uniforms seized were allegedly to have been used by the conspirators in taking charge of the troops at the caiptal.

Austria of late has been uneasy, remembering the abortive Putsch that cost the life of Dollfuss, and persuaded that Germany plans new plots to bring Austria into the Nazi camp. There is widespread uneasiness throughout central Europe as rumors multiply that Germany is excessively active in promoting National Socialist propaganda in neighboring nations.

How Fast Is United States Arming?

Training of 1,000,000 Men as Reserve Corys in Army Is Advocated

The Army

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 29—It was virtually assured here today that after an interval of nearly 13 years the United States is about to re-enter the field of heavy naval construction in big battleships.

This developed after it was learned late yesterday that President Roosevelt had endorsed the insistent request of Admiral William H. Standley, chief of naval operations, for a provision in the pending naval appropriation bill which will make possible the laying down of keels for two such ships soon after the present battleship holiday expires on Dec. 31 of this year.

On Mr. Roosevelt's recommendations, it was learned the House Appropriations Committee is preparing an amendment to the navy supply bill which will permit the diversion of $5,000,000 provided for other types of naval construction to commencement of two capital ships provided some other treaty power embarks on a program of new capital ship construction.

Concession to Pacifists

The "If" clause is a concession to peace advocates who have been pressing Mr. Roosevelt to refrain from initiating a new naval race in capital ships. It is probably rendered meaningless, however, by the fact that England has included two new battleships in its general program for rearmament. In effect the clause has the appearance of exonerating the United States from responsibility for starting a new wave of capital ship building, but is not likely to retard the laying down of the navy's much-desired new capital ships here.

At the Navy Department there was little concern about the implied restriction, responsible officials pointing out that the British rearmament program had reached the point where it is certain that before the end of the present year the proposed restriction will have become meaningless. In other words, the navy has every reason to expect that even with the "if" clause it will be able to start its new capital ships just as soon as expiring treaty restrictions would permit—which is Jan. 1, 1937.

Italy Builds Ships

In addition it is pointed out that Italy already has two 35,000-ton ships on the ways and France one. A second French ship is scheduled to be laid down early next year.

Japan is the only major naval power which is not at the moment either building or, so far as is known, contemplating a big-ship program. Peace groups here were quick to point out the anomaly of predicating a new United States program on what European powers are building when it is an open fact that Japan is the only nation with which American militarists consider there is any danger whatever of war.

The United States, they point out, is unlikely ever to fight a naval war with England, France or Italy. The possibility of one with Japan is the major reason always advanced for the maintenance of a first-class American navy. It presumably will be England, however, which will furnish the pretext for the new battleships rather than Japan.

White House Sympathy

The $5,000,000 provisional appropriation would of course permit only the most meager start on the two new ships, which are expected to cost in the vicinity of $90,000,000 to complete. The navy's anxiety to obtain even this much is explained partially by some concern over the possibility of having a new and less sympathetic President in the White House next year. If money for a start is approved by the present Congress, the navy high command will sit back and await the outcome of the elections with more complacency than it can at the moment.

The newest battleship in the American Navy is the Colorado, completed in August of 1923. Between it and the oldest, the Arkansas, is a gap in speed, power and general naval value which has for years disturbed the navy. The Arkansas is only 26,000 tons and carries only 12-inch guns. It was completed in 1912 long before the Battle of Jutland revolutionized battleship construction. Almost as obsolete are the New York and Texas, completed in 1914.

Naval plans contemplate the early replacement of all three as the first step in a general battleship replacement program which will bring what the navy considers "the backbone of the fleet" up to date. According to reports, the new battleship fleet will be quite a different thing from the old which has an average top speed of under 20 knots. The new ones, it is said, will be designed for 30 knots and will embody other radical departures in naval design. Presumably they will be classifiable as battle cruisers rather than battleships and put their reliance in speed rather than heavy armor.

1937 Defense Cost Estimated at Billion

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, April 29

THE American national defense expenditures for the coming fiscal year are set in the year's annual budget estimates at $937,791,966. To this, the budget itself adds in a separate section, marked "Totals for Expenditure, 1937," enough to raise total expenditure to $996,669,566.

In addition, the Senate added to the War Department appropriation bill a total of $58,004,286, of which $9,674,136 was for military purposes. That raises the grand total just above a round billion. Besides which an even larger amount of hold-over public works money may be spent in 1937. The National Council for the Prevention of War has estimated probable total expenditure of $1,200,000,000 in 1937.

Should the army enlistment projects now advanced be put into effect in 1937, the cost would be very considerable—at least into scores of millions.

New Crime War Is Mapped by Washington

(Continued from Page 1)

beginning with the new "Lindbergh" federal kidnaping law, development of the "G-men," organization of the Interstate Commission on Crime at Trenton, N. J., in May of last year and similar developments.

It is understood that new proposals are being studied in the Justice Department at present for probable airing before a new conference, calling for a continuation or extension of ideas already put into effect.

Officials feel that events have fully justified the 1934 conference, and that exploits of the federal agents in running down kidnapers and breaking up gangster rings have been among the most popular achievements under the Roosevelt Administration.

Nonpartisan in Scope

It is emphasized that the work is nonpartisan in scope, and the Senate fight of Thursday, last week, to restore $225,000 to the "G-man" budget of J. Edgar Hoover led by Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan and supported by Joseph T. Robinson (D) of Arkansas, is claimed to illustrate the general popularity of the federal fight on crime, regardless of party.

The Senate vote brought the Federal Bureau of Investigation's proposed appropriation to $6,025,000, the highest in history, and $1,000,000 more than last year.

Immediately following the 1934 crime conference, Homer S. Cummings, attorney general, submitted to Congress a series of bills, incorporating many of the recommendations of the gathering.

Bills Enacted

To date, 21 of these have been enacted, causing a far-reaching extension of federal activity in police work, in a borderline region of state and national authority. The courts have upheld laws, so far as they have been tested, and even strong advocates of states rights are said to have recognized the fact that the crime problem is national in scope.

The bureau of investigation has been expanded until it is recognized as a sort of national police force, to be employed in dealing with specific types of crime, and a national police training school has been set up, from which a second class or enforcement officers has just graduated.

Navy Prepares to Start Two Battleships as Soon as 'Holiday' Ends

The Navy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 29 — Plans are being quietly matured in both Administration and congressional circles, it was learned yesterday, for a system of short-term enlistments in the Army and Navy by means of which approximately 1,000,000 men a year would pass through a period of intensive military training and into the organized reserves of the armed services.

It represents a combining of the army's long-frustrated desire for a large trained reserve with the unemployment situation. The proposals are advanced as methods for relieving the burden of unemployment. Some provide release from the enlistment if a job becomes available.

One-Year Enlistment

The general plan is divided into the following subordinate features:

1. Enlistment of 500,000 men for one-year periods. Re-enlistments are forbidden, in order to pass as many men as possible through the training period.

2. Enlistment for six-month periods of service of unemployed graduates of high schools and colleges. No limit on the number is specified. After the service period, they would go into the organized reserves and be encouraged to work for second lieutenant commissions.

3. Enlistment for a period of from 2 to 6 months of all men leaving the CCC with honorable discharges. After an intensive training period, the men would be enlisted in the "auxiliary enlisted reserves" at a salary of $25 a year.

Voluntary

While enlistments under all categories would be voluntary, it is nevertheless estimated in informed quarters that approximately a million men would take advantage of one or other of the types of short enlistment during the course of a year. If this were kept up for three years, it would give the United States for the first time in its history an organized reserve force after the fashion maintained by the great military powers of Europe.

The United States Army is now aiming at a strength of 165,000 men. The navy is approximately 100,000. The National Guard totals about 195,000. All together, they provide something under 500,000 men organized and capable of immediate mobilization. By contrast with France, Germany and Italy, where every man is subject to call, this is a small force and represents a deficiency which the military experts insist should be corrected by development of a trained reserve.

More Officers Than Men

They have succeeded in building up such a reserve in respect to officers. There are in fact 112,590 men holding commissions as reserve officers. But there are only 4332 names on the rolls of the enlisted reserves—over 28 officers to every man. The army has long been unhappy about this anomaly, but hasn't yet discovered a method of remedying it. Civilians are apparently willing to undertake some military training if there is the incentive of a commission. But without that incentive few are interested. The enlisted reserve is made of largely from former soldiers. But with a small standing army there are relatively few passing out into civilian life each year, and of these many have no interest in obligating themselves in the enlisted reserve.

Utilizing CCC

The idea of utilizing the unemployment problem to meet this deficiency developed early in the depression, but encountered considerable resistance. Proposals to subject CCC boys to limited military training never progressed in Congress. The idea has persisted, however. It took tangible shape in legislative proposals about a year ago, which were opposed then by the army's high command because they were fully occupied then in increasing the regular army and the process of mechanization.

Question of Funds

At hearings before the House Military Affairs Committee recently, however, army spokesmen tactfully announced that the Army is taking no official position on the proposals at this time, and implied that it is a matter for the budget to decide. Privately it is of course understood that the Army would now be delighted to see the bills pass, provided the White House is willing to let them have the necessary funds.

From the Administration

Bills for each one of the three features of the plan were introduced by Representative John J. McSwain (D) of South Carolina, chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee. In each case they bear the notation "Mr. McSwain (by request) introduced the following bill." The parenthetical "by request" is the formula used in Congress when the chairman of a committee introduces a bill prepared by some branch of the Administration.

Jersey Jobless To Carry Relief Issue to Polls

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., April 28—A bedraggled contingent of unemployed men and women, members of the Workers' Alliance of New Jersey, resumed their "occupation" of the Assembly Chamber in the State Capitol today while the majority of their comrades quit the siege of the Legislature to organize a Farmer-Labor Party to oppose the re-election of lawmakers who have deadlocked the legislative branch of the state government over measures to fund jobless relief.

Reoccupation of the Assembly Chamber by members of the alliance followed another failure of the assemblymen to act on relief last night.

Leaders of the unemployed declared today they were confident they would succeed in forming a third party and that it would open the way for an enlightened relief administration.

Republicans Confer

Republican leaders of the two Houses have gone into another conference here to discuss ways and means of meeting the relief situation, in which the Federal Government has no part, the state being entirely dependent on its resources for taking care of the destitute. Out of the Legislature conference is expected to come some scheme for a luxury tax that would supply funds to relieve the distress caused by unemployment, but not even the most optimistic observers here expect the levy to produce enough revenue to take care of the 270,000 persons whose names are on the relief rolls. Drastic reduction of relief payments was expected.

The session of the Legislature last night, made possible when the unemployed evacuated the assembly chamber, was dramatic and once a clash appeared probable. This came when Ray Cooke, state chairman of the alliance, who was permitted to address the Assembly from the floor, vehemently denied the charge of Assemblyman J. Parnell Thomas (R), of Bergen, that many of the "army of occupation" were professional agitators getting paid for protesting.

Sharp Words Exchanged

Sharp words were exchanged between Assemblymen and Mr. Cooke, and when trouble seemed imminent over the demand that Mr. Cooke be ejected from the Chamber, Capitol police and reserves from the state police strode quickly into the Chamber. The incident was closed when a motion was carried, 50 to 5, denying Mr. Cooke the privilege of speaking.

Another motion by Assemblyman Grey W. Higbie, Republican of Morris County, was adopted in which the alliance's protest was characterized as "a vulgar and burlesque demonstration." Another resolution, offered by Assemblyman Frank E. Osmers, Republican of Bergen, asking that the Attorney General investigate the citizenship and status of all members of the alliance was defeated.

Japan Sends Envoy To Tour Americas; After New Markets

TOKYO, April 28 — Naokichi Matsunaga, former Japanese Minister to Austria, sailed from Yokohama today as the accredited Government diplomatic inspector to tour the Americas this spring and study means of holding Japan's American markets.

He is due to arrive at Seattle May 10, and will visit Canada and the United States first, discussing commercial questions, before going to study the trade situation in Mexico, the Central American republics and the West Indies.

Japan's markets in Central America and the West Indies, which had been expanding greatly until 1935, contracted last year.

Finance ministry statistics showed further drastic losses in the export trade to Latin America this year. Exports to Central America in the first quarter of 1936 were 6,942,000 yen, compared with 11,308,000 yen for the first quarter of 1935. Exports to South America were 13,810,000 for the first quarter of this year, compared with 20,789,000 for the first quarter of last year. (The yen is curently quoted in the New York market at $.288.)

Statements from high officials have indicated a Japanese Government belief that political and economic pressure from the United States is largely responsible for the diminishing demand for Japanese textiles and other cheap goods in the markets of the Americas.

Cook County Convention Is Pledged to Knox

CHICAGO, April 29 (AP) — Col. Frank Knox won the full support of the Cook County Republican Convention April 27 in his campaign for the Republican nomination for the Presidency.

Endorsing him unanimously, the convention pledged the support of its 881 delegates to the state convention in Peoria May 22, instructing them to use "all honorable means to cause the nomination of all delegates at large to the national convention who pledge themselves to support the candidacy of Col. Knox."

Eight delegates at large will be selected in Peoria to supplement the 49 elected in the primary April 14.

'Woman in Red' Leaves

NEW YORK, April 29 (AP)—Mrs. Anna Sage, the "woman in red" who pointed out John Dillinger for federal agents, was ordered deported on the United States Liner President Harding, sailing today. Commissioner of Immigration Rudolph Reimer said that Mrs. Sage had been expected to sail Saturday, but that papers necessary for her travel to her native Roumania had arrived in time for the earlier liner.

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N. Y. Gasoline Tax To Drop Cent July 1

ALBANY, N. Y., April 29 (AP)—The Motor Vehicle Bureau said yesterday that the state gasoline tax would drop automatically from four to three cents July 1 as a result of the $15,000,000 cut made by the Legislature before it passed Governor Lehman's budget last night.

The law that temporarily increased the tax from three to four cents last year will be allowed to expire, the bureau said. The State's first gasoline tax, a two-cent levy, became effective on May 1, 1929, while Franklin D. Roosevelt was Governor. An emergency one-cent tax followed on April 1, 1932, and was extended in 1933, 1934 and 1935. The last extension carried it to June 30, 1936.

A second emergency levy of one cent became effective April 1, 1935, for the period to June 30, 1936. This is the tax which will be dropped. Motorists also pay an additional cent in federal tax.

St. Paul Mayor Behind

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 29 (AP)—Mayor Mark Gehan, seeking re-election as chief executive of St. Paul in the biennial city election yesterday, trailed his labor-endorsed opponent, William Mahoney, by approximately 500 votes on the basis of the first 25 precincts to report. Mahoney polled 4663 votes, Gehan 4166.

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K878H	14	15.00	11.50
937	15	15.00	11.50
447	16	16.50	11.50
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Flock of Merinos on One of Australia's Great Stations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—Australia leads the world in the production of wool and a colossal amount of work is involved in getting the wool from the sheep's back, grading it into its correct classes, and railing it to the various auction rooms.

In this process the sheep shearer plays the most important part. To watch a fast man at work one might think that it was child's play; but that is because the shearer is such a good workman. Actually it is one of the most arduous jobs that anyone can tackle, and calls for endurance and determination, and also care that the machine does not slip or get kicked out of one's hand by the sheep.

Constant Stream of Wool

Anyone watching a fast team of men working a shed would long remember the sight. Two minutes after the starting bell has rung there is a constant stream of wool passing from the shearing board to the wool-classing table, where the fleeces are deftly and speedily skirted and rolled, and passed on to the classer who places them in their correct grades.

This stream never ceases and the slightest hitch in the shed's working would soon throw the wool-room out of gear, for the shearers never stop, unless a change from grown sheep to lambs, or from merinos to crossbreds is taking place. A hitch seldom occurs, for the men in the wool-room pride themselves on never being "bogged" by the shearers however fast they may be.

The shed hands, or "roustabouts" as they are called, have to work fast also, for one boy has to pick up for at least three shearers. This means picking up their fleeces, and throwing them over the wool table so that they spread out evenly for skirting and rolling, and sweeping up all loose wool bits before the shearer has caught and placed his next sheep.

Fast Work Required

In addition to those duties the "roustabout" has to pen up the sheep into the catching pens, which he must not fill until the last sheep has been removed by the shearer. Thus, one boy would have to pick up and throw approximately 600 fleeces if with a fast mob, each day, besides his other work.

One often sees the boys running with their picked-up fleeces to the wool table and then back to the board just in time to sweep up the loose wool and pick up another fleece. The shearer works at so much a hundred and no one must hold him up, for seconds count with the "gun" shearers.

Hours Governed by Court

On a neighboring station, the writer saw a team of eight "gun" shearers together, a most unusual sight, of which the fastest man was averaging 220 sheep in an eight-hour day, and the slowest man in the team 180 sheep per day. The shed was steadily turning out a daily average of 1600 sheep, sometimes more.

The shearing hours are governed by an award of the industrial arbitration court, and the men cannot work more than the set time, even if they wished to do so. The shed starts at 7:30 a. m., and stops for half an hour at 9:30 a. m.; starts to the second at 10 a. m., and continues until 12 p. m. An hour is then taken for dinner. These first two periods are known as the first and second runs of the morning.

Interval for Lunch

After dinner the same procedure is adopted with a half-hour interval between 3 and 3:30 p. m. In both intervals their cook comes over with their "lunch" as they call it, which consists of tea, cakes or scones, and sandwiches.

During these four two-hour runs, astounding figures are put up by the "guns," which are made all the more remarkable when one considers all the different things that have to be done between the time the shearer sets up his machine, and the time he lets the shorn sheep go down his chute. They all have their machines ready as a rule before the bell rings, and so are ready to dash into the catching pens and begin.

Higgins Holds World Record

The world's shearing record is held by Bill Higgins, and was done in the King country, New Zealand. Shearing nine hours a day, he put up the amazing tallies of 372, 386, and 406 on three consecutive days.

The average tally among present-day shearers ("guns" excepted) is about 140-160 sheep per eight-hour day.

Bill Higgins had to shear his sheep at an average speed of 1 minute, 15 seconds, which includes changing combs and cutters and oiling his machine, and also the time taken to catch his sheep and place it on the shearing board.

Tallies Posted on Board

After the shearer has finished his sheep, he puts it down the chute leading to his counting-out pen. At the end of the run, or before if necessary, each shearer's sheep are counted, and the tally is posted against his name on the shed tally board. This has to be kept up to date each night, and hung in the shed by law, so that each shearer can check his tally when he wants to do so.

The classed wool is pressed into bales, the utmost care being taken to keep the smallest piece of lower or higher grade wool out of the particular line being put up. It is then weighed, and branded with the owner's initials, the station name, the type of wool inside, and also the number of the bale. It is then ready for railing, and is rolled out onto the dump or is packed away in the bale-room.

The final act in the work is done by the station hands, who receive the sheep from the counting-out pens, tar-brand them with the owner's registered brand and return them to their respective paddocks.

Colorado Beet Wages Branded 'Starvation'

DENVER, Colo., April 29 (AP)—A Colorado Federation of Labor official assailed what he termed "starvation wages" offered beet workers as the State continued its blockade along the southern border against "cheap labor."

John E. Gross, federation secretary said working conditions for thousands in Colorado, especially beet-field workers, are "intolerable."

"Workers and their families have been taken off relief rolls and told they had to accept jobs in the beet fields at 10 cents an hour or starve," Gross charged in an interview. Paul D. Shriver, state WPA director, said he had "heard of no instances of workers getting only 10 cents an hour."

Göring Marshals Germans for War, Russians Believe

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, April 29—Soviets attach utmost importance to Col. Gen. Hermann Göring's new appointment which is described as an economic dictatorship, demonstrating the intention of German Fascism to concentrate its entire strength upon preparing for war in the shortest possible time.

In these circumstances, enhanced significance is attached to the present Moscow conversations between military chieftains of the Soviets and the Baltic countries of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.

The newspapers report without comment the fact that the Baltic visitors are conversing lengthily with Clemence Voroshiloff, Commissar for War and Marine, and other Soviet military leaders and are inspecting armament and aviation factories. They are also conversing with Maxim Litvinoff, Commissar for Foreign Affairs, indicating possible political as well as military interests.

Independent observers believe that the Baltic states are now disposed to conclude mutual assistance treaties with the U. S. S. R. in view of increasing suspicion as to Germany's intentions.

Incidentally, Lithuania could provide access to the German borders which would strengthen the significance of Soviet mutual assistance treaties with France and Czechoslovakia.

It is emphasized that such agreements, if concluded, would not indicate any aggressive aims but would demonstrate a mutual desire to check warlike elements in Germany.

Estonia's Army Chief Gets Warm Welcome During Moscow Visit

MOSCOW, April 29 (AP)—Emphasis was placed on "the common struggle of Estonia and the Soviet Union for the defense of the cause of peace" in speeches by General Reek, Estonia's chief-of-staff, and Marshal Alexander Yegoroff, chief-of-staff of the Red Army, at a reception given by the latter in honor of the visitor yesterday.

The speakers said their two countries were linked in solid friendship, "as a result of the rapprochement of their armies" and predicted that this friendship would continue and strengthen.

Prior to the reception, General Reek conferred with Maxim Litvinoff, Foreign Commissar.

Coincident with General Reek's visit, the Tass (Soviet) News Agency circulated a dispatch from Helsingfors, quoting Finnish newspapers as urging that steps be taken to clear up suspicions that Finland was involved in a secret understanding to violate the League of Nations' Covenant. The quoted articles denied particularly that Finland had agreed to serve "any great power."

Insinuations that Finland was involved in an understanding with Germany directed against Soviet Russia have frequently been published by the Soviet press in recent months.

Kentucky 'Colonels' Lose, Win, Lose Again

FRANKFORT, Ky., April 29 (AP)—A colonel or not a colonel—that is the question perplexing some 17,000 holders of honorary and military titles from various former governors of Kentucky.

James E. Wise, Elizabethtown, Ky., who as president pro tem of the State Senate was Chief Executive for a day while Gov. A. B. Chandler and Lieut. Gov. Keen Johnson attended a ball game in Cincinnati April 27, issued an order restoring titles to the thousands of persons who have received Kentucky colonels' commissions in all parts of the world.

But Attorney General Beverly M. Vincent, who recently held that all these honorary titles were unconstitutional, and in any event void after the term of office of the Governor who issued them expired, held his ground.

There is no provision in Kentucky law for appointment of honorary aides by the Chief Executive, he held, and the Federal and State Constitutions prohibit granting titles of nobility. An honorary commission is an attempt to grasp such a title, he held.

Japan and Soviet Plan Commissions On Border Dispute

TOKYO, April 28 (AP)—Appointment of two commissions to adjudicate Russo-Manchoukuan border problems was reported officially as agreed upon in principle by Soviet and Japanese authorities.

One of the commissions would settle frontier disputes or violence, and the other would resurvey and fix the international boundary of Manchoukuo from Lake Khanka to the border of Korea.

The Soviet Government agreed not to press at this time for appointment of a commission to adjudicate similarly boundary disputes and clashes on the line between Outer Mongolia, which is allied with Russia and Manchoukuo.

The agreement was reached by Hachiro Arita, Japanese Foreign Minister, and Dr. Constantine Youreneff, Russian Ambassador to Japan.

It was hailed as a positive step toward peace. Half of each delegation will be Soviet representatives, the other half equally composed of Japanese and Manchoukuans.

Karpis Reward Boosted

WASHINGTON, April 29 (AP)—The price on the head of Alvin Karpis went up to $7000 yesterday as the Post Office Inspection Service disclosed an undercover search for the man now rated as "public enemy No. 1." The inspection service offered $2000 for information resulting in the arrest and conviction of Karpis and another $2000 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of Harry Campbell. Attorney General Cummings offered $5000 for Karpis leads and $2500 for Campbell tips last week.

Russia Found on Way Back to Normal Trade

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—"A recent journey of over 3000 miles in Russia has revealed the fact that in all big towns there are shops all along the main streets, similar to those in the suburbs of London. A visitor also notices great numbers of people going into these shops to purchase goods without having to "queue up."

This vignette of the Russia of February, 1936, appears in an authoritative report published in the current monthly review of Lloyds Bank, one of Britain's "big five" banking institutions.

Written by Frenchman

The author is R. J. Truptil, a French banker who has made an extensive study of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. M. Truptil does not minimize the terrible results of ruthless miscalculations made in the course of enabling Russia to overtake countries previously centuries ahead of it in civilization.

He tells how "hundreds of thousands of people died, and millions more would probably have died if foreign relief had not been forthcoming." But he goes on to show that in the end a large measure of success has been achieved. In 1933, he says, "a wholly socialized industry actually gave to the U. S. S. R. a production which was nearly four times that of 1913."

Increased Production

Restoration of agriculture came slower, but M. Truptil finds that collective farming has proved its merit "by record crops for the last years and by the fairly rapid reconstruction of the herds of live stock."

M. Truptil traces successive stages in what has been going on. Lack of technical leadership which at first prevailed has now, he says, been remedied by "the reconciliation of the intelligentsia and the restoration of severe tests and examinations in the technical schools and universities which have themselves greatly increased in number and quality."

The overweighting of the machine by the bureaucracy, he says, is disappearing "partly through the gradual decentralization of local industries, and partly through the wholesale scrapping of entire intermediate departments."

Important factors have been the restoration of money to its ordinary functions and the efforts that are being made to place industries on a profit-making basis. The dictatorship of the ruble, he says, has made it possible to revert to a fairly normal system of prices, to render control effective and thus to reduce costs.

Farming Transformed

"In 15 years—for it is fair to reckon only from the end of the civil war—one of the poorest and most backward nations," M. Truptil continues, "has achieved simultaneously an industrial equipment and a complete transformation of its agricultural methods. . . .

"Although individual property can be acquired in the form of savings, state bonds, a house, a car, or a few animals, and although such property can even be inherited up to an amount of 50,000 rubles, there can be no individual ownership of the means of production. . . . Furthermore, it is not possible in the U. S. S. R to live on unearned income, for such income can only be small and is heavily taxed."

Nevertheless he finds that the system works and that Russia, owing to its size, population and the extent of its natural resources is becoming once more "a leading factor in the world."

Nonstop Air Service

NEW YORK, April 29 (AP)—Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc., said April 27 that effective May 1 it will launch two new Douglas transport planes on a four-hour and 45-minute nonstop daily schedule between New York and Chicago. An additional nonstop flight will be added the same day between Pittsburgh and New York, the company said.

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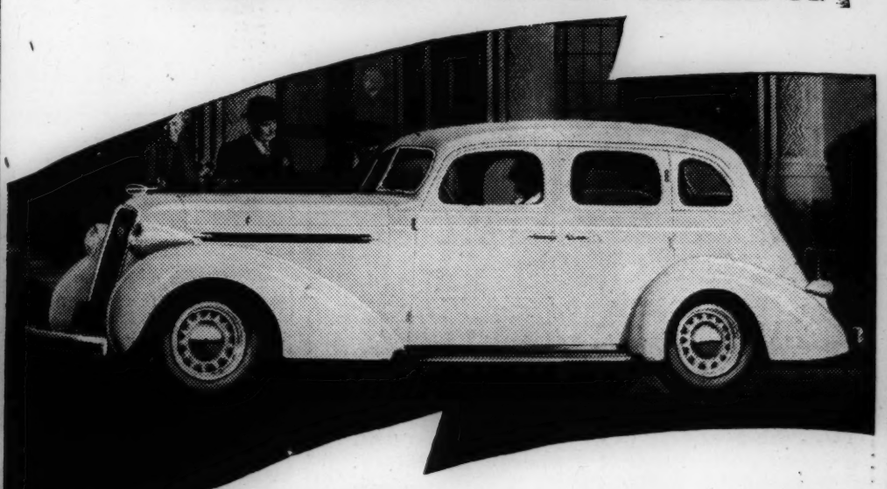

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Nationalists See Their Chance With Change of Egyptian King

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 29—Accession of a new King in Egypt is expected here to have a profound effect on the negotiations which are pursuing a leisurely way in Cairo for an Anglo-Egyptian alliance.

Young King Farouk, who is in London today, getting ready to return to his native land to mount the throne, is a minor. He is, therefore, constitutionally unable to take a hand in the negotiations. The late King Fuad, on the other hand, before his passing yesterday, played an important role in all affairs of the Kingdom.

Of Age at 18

King Farouk is only 16 years old, but under Egyptian law he comes of age when he is 18 lunar years old, that is in August, 1937. Until then the royal duties are in the hands of a Regency Council of three members.

The names should have been placed in a sealed envelope by the late King, and observers are now eagerly awaiting news as to whether this was done. If not, the Council will be appointed by the Parliament which will be elected this week end. In the latter case the Council would be predominantly Wafdist—a fact which would have important repercussions not only in the Anglo-Egyptian negotiations but in the whole conduct of public affairs.

The late King's outlook was typical of the Turks of the old school and he never took kindly to the constitutional Government. Accordingly he had many tussles with Wafdist leaders.

The method which he perhaps found most successful was to play them off against the British regency.

Despite illness he played an active part behind the scenes right up to the last.

Enjoyed Respect

Though King Fuad was not popular, his knowledge of affairs gained him a considerable measure of respect, which neither the Regency Council nor even the new King can expect to enjoy for the time being. Thus, it is anticipated that politicians will enjoy greater freedom than formerly in negotiations for the treaty. Opinions here differ whether this will be an unmixed blessing. Although King Fuad, who was partly educated in Italy, was not regarded as pro-British, his influence was always exerted in the direction of increasing the power of the throne at the expense either of the British or of politicians, as the occasion arose.

Woman Wafdist Urges Free Pact With British As Force for Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng. — A freely concluded treaty between Britain and Egypt was urged by Mrs. Fahmy Wissa, president of the Women's Wafdist (National) Party in Egypt, when, addressing the Women's International League, here recently, she held that a real and friendly treaty would be a great force for peace in the East and in the world.

It would do much, she added, to restore confidence throughout the East in British good will and sincerity.

The immense Egyptian influence in the East, Mrs. Fahmy Wissa declared, was a factor of which people in this country were not fully aware. Egyptian newspapers were widely read outside the country of their publication; in Syria and Palestine and the Arabian States, and in most regions where Arabic was spoken. In this wide radius the movement of Egyptian opinion was reflected, and it was noticeable that every time there was a revolution in Egypt there was a revolution in Syria, Palestine, Arabia, Zanzibar, or somewhere else within reach of Egyptian influence.

A stronger Egyptian army, Mrs. Fahmy Wissa continued, would be a better and more economical way of ensuring peace than the present way of sending great numbers of troops from England. If there were a sufficiently strong Egyptian army there would be no need for more than the Suez military center. In time of war the Egyptians were agreed that British forces were to have freedom of movement.

"So long as Britain has conquered countries like Egypt, and holds them," the speaker said, "you cannot blame others for doing the same thing. That is what the Italians are saying. If today the British Empire would build itself on a moral process there would be a great new opportunity for world peace. Britain is in a position to take the initiative. If she does not take it, what will happen to her will be what has happened to all other empires."

Dust Clouds Block Mapping of Universe

(Continued from Page 1)

stars as "empty spaces" through which men are looking beyond the cosmos inhabited by heavenly bodies, into void beyond. In fact, a very famous cloud of dust in the southern sky has been labeled the coal sack because it is so empty of stars.

Submarine Canyons

In another paper presented before the academy, Francis P. Shepard of the University of Illinois discussed the underlying causes of submarine canyons. These deep troughs have been found dotting the continental shelves of shores throughout the world and vary in depth up to 10,000 feet.

A few, like those under sea off the New England coast, might be considered extensions of present existing rivers, but in many cases, two or three such deep canyons are side by side.

Professor Shepard has been working for more than a year on the problem, taking depth soundings to chart the dimensions of the troughs, examining the mud at the bottom, and studying the nature of fossils in the sides of the cliffs.

He reports:

1.—That the depressions were cut by rivers on land above the sea.

2.—That the sea level was at least 3000 feet lower at some time in the past.

3.—That ocean currents are playing a large part today in keeping the canyon heads scoured out.

Early Glacial Times

From examination of fossils found in submarine rocks lining the canyons, he finds that the cutting took place in early or middle glacial times. During this period, when ice covered much of North America, Europe and Asia—Antarctica and a comparable part of the Antarctic sea as well perhaps—the oceans were some 3000 feet below their present level. This is known because glacial scourings on northern mountains reach as high as 5000 and 6000 feet, and in order to obtain water enough for such a tremendous amount of ice, the total quantity on earth never varying, it had to come from the sea.

Obviously, in order to bring about an ice age there must have been some change in the earth's climate which would permit the extraction of water from the sea, and allow it to collect as ice, falling in northern climates as rain, sleet and snow.

Weather and the Sun

Dr. Charles G. Abbot of Smithsonian Institution gave a clue to what might have been the cause, reporting to the academy that he finds a very definite correlation between the amount of solar radiation sent earthward by the sun and the kind of weather the earth receives. An increase of five-tenths of 1 per cent in solar radiation causes a rise of approximately five degrees in temperature where hot and cold air masses meet. Applied to weather forecasting, the rise or fall of solar radiation from day to day gives an indication of weather for from two weeks to sixteen days ahead.

But applied to the problem of what caused the ice age, researchists speculate that conditions may have been opportune at that time by a slight dimming of solar power, to start a circle in which clouds forming in equatorial latitudes migrated northward, dropping their moisture in cooler regions kept constantly cold by clouds which prevented the warming of the surface. Eventually the circle was broken when the amount of water the sun could extract from a sea increasing in salty, decreased to the point where clouds became thinner and allowed solar energy to penetrate. Once the process was reversed, the ice age was broken to survive only in the arctic and in regions like Glacier National Park.

It is frankly admitted however, that this explanation of "why the ice age," is radical and highly speculative.

Allenby Urges World Police to Keep Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

—is altered we cannot hope for any enduring amelioration in international relations.

Why Not World Police?

"Nations now maintain internal peace and good order by means of their own organized police forces which restrain personal and party brawling. But as yet there are no international police and nations continue to make war on each other freely.

"Wars have been usually waged for spoils of victory, increase of territory and acquisition of wealth, even glory to the victor. The lust for expansion is not yet dead but the glory of conquest is departing. Its gains are Dead Sea fruit; its legacy bitter memories alone."

New Methods of Destruction

Everywhere, Lord Allenby declared, the cleverest brains are busy contriving new engines of destruction, new poisons, new and more monstrous methods of murder. Today even the "politicians and statesmen who are the authors and initiators of war" cannot feel safe in their homes surrounded by their families.

"No nation at heart," he said, "wants war, but in the course of history it has happened and is happening that ambitious leaders, inspired by a narrow nationalism, may exercise a compelling influence on impressionable and inexperienced youth to urge them on the path of promised glory. This, especially in countries which have suffered a recent territorial loss or whose overcrowded population is looking for an outlet, exerts a magnetic lure on immature minds.

Dictators Ephemeral

"Dictators are, however, ephemeral phenomena. They do not represent the democracy, the sovereignty of a people whose common sense is in the end the sole arbiter."

The world, Lord Allenby continued, is in peril through lack of faith. The pledged word should be as binding on a state as on an individual. When the wisdom of man is matured it will be generally accepted that international interests are inseparably interwoven. Then none will be afraid to say with Abou Ben Adhem, "Write me as one who loves his fellowmen." Such epithets as "militarist" and "pacifist" will be forgotten because they will be obsolete.

Lord Allenby declined to believe that the task of designing a world state in which neighbors can live without molestation is beyond the capacity of the human intellect.

'Round House' of the Ancients Built Like a Hive

Dust of 60 Centuries Covered This Site in Tepe Gawra in Northern Mesopotamia

Auto Workers Swinging Away From A. F. of L.

(Continued from Page 1)

vention that it will be impossible to organize the mass production plants along craft lines by dividing up the men of many trades, such as sheet metal workers, carpenters, electricians, etc., into numerous small unions of their individual crafts.

Likewise it is granted that in other areas of business, where the lines of skill remain distinct and important, the craft union will still function. Today the crafts unions contribute the majority of the membership of the A. F. of L. and direct its program.

Mass Industries

But in the mass production industries, where the semiskilled predominate, where the highly skilled are comparatively few, and where the opposition to unions is often fierce, such unions as have been formed are turning decisively against the craft union idea for themselves.

Recognizing the new conditions set by mass production, the American Federation of Labor last year gave the automobile workers a charter for nearly but not quite a completely industrial form of organization. The A. F. of L. told the automobile workers workers that they could claim every man on the assembly lines, all the carpenters, electricians, and other tradesmen save a small percentage of very highly skilled mechanics.

The reservation excepted a small percentage of the total of employees. Several international unions with long histories did not wish to yield up their jurisdiction ever potential members.

Broad Charter

So broad was the charter granted by the A. F. of L. that the automobile workers' union could readily build a sucessful organization on that basis, according to spokesmen of the A. F. of L. But the sentiment among the automobile workers themselves against making exceptions proved more influential than A. F. of L. argument.

Certain of the large local unions of automobile workers have quietly ignored the jurisdictional requirement of the A. F. of L. These unions are taking into their membership all the skilled mechanics they can. Protests from the international offices of the skilled crafts concerned are being disregarded. "Come and get them if you can," is the virtual answer.

One of the principal automobile workers' locals reports 300 of these contested skilled mechanics enrolled. In justification, the union's officers say that these 300 picked up trade-union experience elsewhere and know more about labor organization than most of the more numerous semiskilled. If the 300 were to be taken out and transferred to a union of their craft, their loss, it is claimed, would disrupt the large general local union of automobile workers.

Silently Overridden

So here and there the A. F. of L.'s policy is being silently overridden, and the new international union of automobile workers seems to be evolving into a thorough industrial union.

In making small exceptions, which are being disregarded, for the sake of a few crafts, the A. F. of L., many observers feel, has either proved short sighted or mistaken.

Though a case can be offered for the A. F. of L. restrictions from a purely craft point of view, in effect they have given occasion for friction and reaction against the parent body and actually have lacked in effectiveness.

The coolness toward the A. F. of L. shown at the current convention surprised visiting wheelhorses of the labor movement.

Other Factors

Other factors than the industrial union dispute alone have also come in. For one thing the new auto workers union chafed at the restraint exercised by the A. F. of L. through the probationary era where, as the leaders of the A. F. of L. saw it, they were only making sure the fledgling union was soundly and firmly established.

Meantime lately the Lewis committee, in aggressive conflict with the A. F. of L. majority, has found welcome among the lately formed mass production unions in autos and rubber.

During the recent rubber strike at Akron, the Lewis committee for industrial organization (C. I. O.) sent in its best organizers. These advised on the handling of the strike and are credited with a hand in the settlement. The C. I. O. counts this a noteworthy incident in the record of the support it proposes to offer to organization in the basic industries.

Placed Its Workers

Likewise here at the automobile workers' convention the C. I. O. has placed its leading field workers. They are being asked for advice in matters of the permanent organization of the union, etc., and unobtrusively are helping out of their experience to shape the plans.

As soon as the A. F. of L. on Monday, at the convention opening, declared the period of probation ended and dropped its oversight, a fight for control developed between the backers of A. F. of L. policy and the supporters of C. I. O. policy. The latter won easily.

The new union will continue as a matter of course as a unit of the A. F. of L.; the C. I. O. men here are counseling that nothing be done to endanger its place in the federation. The union is likely, according to its leaders, to take its demand for complete jurisdiction to its leaders, to take its demand for complete jurisdiction over all automobile workers to the next convention of the A. F. of L.

Sharp Combat

This week's events at South Bend emphasize how sharply the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. are combating each other. Neither is talking conciliation. The new mass production unions are suffering through being a principal battle ground.

Issues tend to be forgotten as men take sides in the fray. The prestige of the A. F. of L. is being injured. Its long experienced leadership is being discounted among its own people. Some measure of the wisdom which the parent organization has accumulated through half a century seems apt to fail of transmission to the new and hazardous field of organization in mass production industries. This is a novel zone, where practicality is particularly needed by any labor organization hopeful of progress.

Warsaw Clamps Lid On Zloty Speculation

(Continued from Page 1)

which, according to the Italian Duce, must be defended to "the last breath—the last drop of blood." The Poles wanted financial prestige for their new zloty.

"Poland has one of the most stable currencies of the world," proudly declared the Polish Financial Counsellor to the Polish Embassy in Washington, Janusz Zoltowski, last week. They feared another financial collapse if they relaxed the trade and other restrictions behind the zloty.

The maintenance of a stable zloty in the teeth of the great depression has compelled Poland to undergo a considerable strain. Other currencies have been devalued. This has altered the relation of the zloty to them, as can be seen from the sudden boosting of the currency from 11 to 19 cents by the devaluation of the dollar. Devaluation or depreciation by Poland's neighbors meant that Poland was handicapped in her export trade. She choose to overcome this handicap by deflation, or the reduction of internal costs and prices.

Throughout Depression

This policy of deflation has been in progress all through the depression. It has been worked out in vigorous wage-cutting in all the export industries, notably coal. In this cost reduction the Government has taken the responsibility. In other ways, too, it has helped the export industry.

Tariffs against countries with devalued or depreciated currencies have been boosted almost every year; subsidies have been given to exporting industries; new export industries have been encouraged; refunds have been allowed on import duties where the fabricated article was to be exported; preferential freight rates have been granted on coal consigned to the ports. By these various means the favorable trade balance has been maintained in spite of the competition from countries with devalued or depreciated currencies. And, except for its war debt Poland has continued to meet her foreign obligations.

"Innocent Passer-by"

The strenuousness of Poland's ordeal in the midst of a world of unstable currencies was illustrated at the World Monetary and Economic Conference in 1933 when the Polish delegate likened Poland to "an unarmed passer-by in a street bombing affair in this dollar-pound controversy and stabilization delay."

With the current upturn in world prices it has seemed as if deflation in Poland had more chance of winning out against devaluation than in any other associate or substantive member-nation of the gold bloc. But more devaluations would certainly cause a fresh appraisement of the monetary situation by the Warsaw authorities. Now that the controls in Poland have been carried forward to the currency, perhaps there may be a regime of multiple currencies, such as Germany and Italy maintain; with the foreign exchange value of the zloty maintained at par.

British Y. W. C. A. Head Tells Toronto of Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Activities in the Y. W. C. A. in England include handcrafts, physical culture and domestic science and much the same programs as in this country, with music being given special attention, said Miss May Curwen, National Secretary of the Y. W. C. A. for Great Britain, in a recent address here. She expressed the opinion that there is not much difference in the methods in the different countries in which this work is done.

Miss Curwen was in Toronto on her way from London, England, to attend the biennial conference of the National Associations in the United States.

Citadel Used 6000 Years Ago Is Uncovered in Mesopotamia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — New millenniums of prehistoric culture in northern Mesopotamia are opened to conjecture by reports brought back from the mound of Tepe Gawra by Charles Bache, field director of the joint expedition of the University of Pennsylvania's University Museum, and the American School of Oriental Research.

An unusual and impressive circular building, unique among prehistoric finds, has been unearther on the level of the twelfth city to have been discovered as the mound has been shaved off, layer by layer, during six seasons of excavation work by the expedition.

The date of this remarkable structure is placed by Dr. E. A. Speiser, director of the American School of Baghdad, at the beginning of the fourth millenium B. C.—centuries before the beginning of recorded history.

Has Only One Entrance

The "Round House," as it is known to officials of the expendition, has the outline of an almost perfect circle, with a diameter of more than 60 feet. The single circular wall constructed of sun-dried brick, encloses a compound consisting of 17 rooms. There is only one narrow entrance to break the enclosing wall, which is as massive as it was nearly 6000 years ago when it had been erected by some daring architect.

Twelve of the rooms inside the circle are disposed against the outer wall, each utilizing a part of it so that each has one curved wall. In the center of the edifice the main feature is one larger chamber of rectangular shape, measuring 28 by 10 feet. Around it the other rooms are grouped.

Regarded as Citadel

Mr. Bache regards this "Round House" as the citadel of the community which built the city on this particular level. He supports his theory by pointing to various stone weapons found within it and to the thickness of its walls, which obviously made it a very formidable fortress.

Dr. Speiser, however, views it as probably a temple which could in case of emergency be used as a citadel. He points out that the central chamber, entered from an antechamber and opening into a cella, or inner sanctum, makes an ideal cult hall.

The "Round House" recalls, he says, the Biblical temple towers where inhabitants of beleagured cities would make their last stand against attacking foes. But, he adds, this structure antedates Biblical times by some three millenia.

Find Pottery Vessels

In another part of the Tepe Gawra mound the expedition has dug down to the thirteenth level and has made valuable finds of painted pottery vessels, many of them complete. Since the study of the prehistoric civilizations which specialized in painted pottery is one of the most important tasks of Near Eastern archaeology, the finding of considerable quantities of such pottery is of outstanding significance, according to Dr. Speiser.

Mr. Bache also reports the discovery of 60 prehistoric burials, numerous stone objects, seals and impressions, and various pieces of jewelry.

In connection with the seals, Dr. Speiser points to a breed of hunting dogs which are clearly represented on them and which are still living in the same country—the sole surviving examples of the races of men and animals which inhabited these ancient cities.

Dogs Survive Civilizations

"For upward of 5000 years," he says, "these unusual salugi dogs have watched one civilization follow another and one nation sweep to victory over another, destroying its cities and building anew on the ruins."

Significant, he continues, is the fact that the present day natives, ordinarily extremely averse to dogs, take great care of these particular animals—treating them almost with reverence.

Dr. Speiser selected this particular mound from some 300 for the work of excavation, which he began in 1927—and which has continuel with interruptions due to political causes —until the present.

Sumerians Not First

Already the excavations have proved, Dr. Speiser points out, that the Sumerians were not the first civilized inhabitants of Mesopotamia. They evidently came, bringing knowledge of the use of copper and of writing, long after earlier cities had been built. And as they came from somewhere in Asia, so they went, no one knows where—leaving their language and writings, much as Roman civilization left its Latin in the Europe of the Middle Ages.

Writing was an extremely important thing in prehistoric Mesopotamia, Dr. Speiser explains, for much as a certificate of title is required for car ownership in many American states today, so documentary proof of ownership for every possession was required—on pain of death as a thief—in those days.

Strange Objects Found

Among many finds sent back to the university museum are some of the strange clay and marble articles described by E. T. Belaiew, who discovered them, as "bell weights." No one knows, says Dr. Speiser, whether they were really weights or not—or whether their makers had balances on which to use them if they were.

"The only way to undertake prehistoric excavation work," he declares, "is to clear the mind of all preconceived notions and to base conclusions on only the most definite evidences. A theory allowed to hold the floor in the mind of the excavator, very often prevents him from recognizing most valuable indications of the new truths."

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The Political Parade

Farley Admits Two Thirds Rule to Go; New Deal Watches Primary Results In Massachusetts and Pennsylvania

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 28 — That the Democratic Party is going to abrogate its traditional two-thirds rule at the Philadelphia convention was affirmed today by James A. Farley, national chairman.

This decision, possibly as important as any other the party is likely to make this year, means that die-hard minorities will no longer be able to veto candidates holding a majority of votes. Political history might have been very different had the two-thirds rule not prevailed in the past.

Only at a Time Like This

Whether the traditional groups that always have opposed repeal of the two-thirds rule will make a strong fight to prevent its disappearance this year is not yet clear. It is indicated that Senator Bennett Champ Clark (D) of Missouri will be chairman of the Rules Committee which will recommend any rule changes to the convention.

Such a change could only be made in a year when the presidential nomination is virtually uncontested. It will deprive the Solid South of the veto power it has enjoyed, probably give increased strength to the large urban organizations of the North, like Tammany in New York, the Nash-Kelly machine in Chicago, or the Pendergast ring in Kansas City.

While repeal of the rule does mark the shift in center-of-gravity of the Democratic Party from the agrarian South to the great cities, it is also admittedly a step away from all the disadvantages of deadlock. It is agreed to be in the direction of Democratic rule—with all its advantages and drawbacks.

Pennsylvania and Massachusetts went to the polls today, and Washington observers were eyeing them with interest. In Pennsylvania, President Roosevelt and Col. Henry Breckenridge of New York opposed each other in the Democratic balloting. Colonel Breckinridge is a constitutional Democrat bitterly opposing the New Deal.

Chance for Independents

Independent voters in the traditionally Republican State of Pennsylvania will thus have their opportunity of registering a protest against the Roosevelt Administration. The size of the Breckinridge vote is expected to be a clue to the actual, practical political strength of those Democrats who are anxious to "take a walk."

It is a foregone conclusion that President Roosevelt will have a favoring delegation in both Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, but the size of the "write-in" preference and the Breckinridge vote are interesting indications of the potency of revolt in the industrial East.

Moreover, the total size of the Republican as compared with the Democratic vote in both states attracts attention. In Pennsylvania, the Democratic forces are confident that at last they have a chance to edge out Republicans in a presidential year.

G. O. P. Expects Massachusetts

A considerable turnover in registrations has been recorded. Massachusetts, which unlike Pennsylvania, went Democratic in 1932, is now conceded by most observers to have swung back to Republican ranks. The primaries may give some hint of the accuracy of such observation.

Mr. Farley, in his regular press conference, surveyed the far-flung political field. He disparaged reports that the Democratic Administration is seeking ways to support the re-election candidacy of Senator James Couzens, independent Republican, in Michigan. Turning to Nebraska, Mr. Farley gave it his judgment that Senator George W. Norris would be re-elected, although he is now opposed by a Democratic candidate, former Representative Terry Carpenter, who endorsed the Townsend Plan.

Apparently the Nebraska veteran will be forced to contest as an independent. Senator Norris has himself indicated disinclination to run again.

Friendly to New Deal

He has been closely associated with President Roosevelt in many New Deal experiments, notably in power policy. Frequent Washington talk makes him one of the two or three likeliest appointees to the Supreme Court should a vacancy arise for President Roosevelt to fill.

Mr. Farley also repeated the previously heard Democratic boast, "We can carry Kansas against Landon."

In West Virginia, he said, registration figures reveal a Democratic majority of 103,000 this year, compared with a Republican majority of 22,000 in 1932, when Mr. Roosevelt won in that State by 72,000.

Senator Vandenberg's recent triumphs in the Senate are matched in journalism.

He has a much-noticed article in the current issue of the Saturday Evening Post: "The Gang's All Here!" which is an attack on the inroads the spoils system has made into civil service during the present Administration.

Another article by the Michigan Senator is shortly to appear in a nationally circulated medium. His name is being constantly kept before the voters—preparation for the Cleveland convention, where it is considered just as well that a dark horse should be not entirely in the dark.

Local political rows have no end, and Gov. Paul V. McNutt is in town today, calling at the White House, in the disentanglement of the relief squabble between Senator Frederick Van Nuys and Harry L. Hopkins. The Senator, over the week end, made sweeping charges against relief administration on his State.

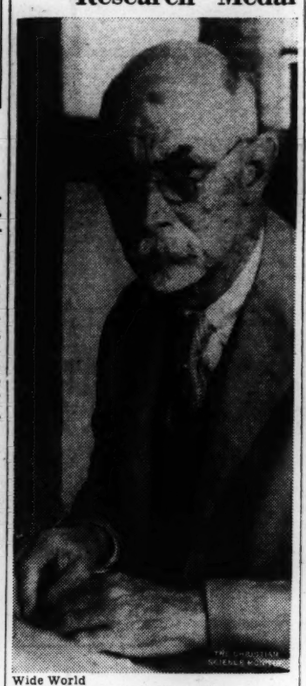
McNutt Backs President

Governor McNutt supports the Administration and its relief work in Indiana. There are McNutt-supported candidates for the governorship next year, and it is assumed that the row springs mainly from that source.

The Indiana Governor's visit, however, threw a little more light on President Roosevelt's projected invasion of the Southwest, which may be topped off by a spurt to Ottawa to promote the inter-American neutrality plan.

The President, Governor McNutt said, will visit Vincennes, Indiana, either June 7, June 14, or early in July—which leaves the summer campaigning program pretty open. The reason for deferring the trip from the end of May or first of June, when it was originally projected, is that Congress will almost certainly not be out of Washington until well along in June.

Dr. Vaughan Wins Research Medal



Wide World

Dr. T. W. Vaughan

Of Scripps Institution of Oceanography and Winner of the Agassiz Medal

WASHINGTON, April 29 (AP)—Dr. T. Wayland Vaughan of the Scripps Institution of Oceanography at the University of California was awarded last night the Agassiz Medal for Oceanography by the National Academy of Science.

Only 14 persons have received this award since it was established in 1911 by Sir John Murray as a memorial to Alexander Agassiz. Included in the list of recipients are two Swedes, four Norwegians, one Dane, one German, and one from the Netherlands. Prince Albert I of Monaco, one Englishman, and three Americans also won the award.

Roosevelt and Landon Sweep Primaries in East

(Continued from Page 1)

Gov. Albert C. Ritchie, and the forces of Democratic conservatism in the "free state."

Those $10,000 "Galluses"

While Massachusetts and Pennsylvania were casting prophetic fingers at the probable candidates in the November elections, President Roosevelt was deciding to enter the Georgia primary, where he has been opposed by Governor Eugene Talmadge. The picturesque Governor's red suspenders were borne to the White House yesterday as a trophy, but they were expensive. The President's friends will have to put up $10,000 for the privilege of competing in the Georgia primary which has been set for the late date of June 3, by the Talmadge forces.

In the face of the Landon strength, Senator Borah's camp issued defiant statements. Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York said:

"The Republican Party is rapidly approaching the lowest ebb in its history, due to the selfish, blind, and reactionary leadership."

He said the people would not support a candidate "who has the blessing of the American Liberty League."

Moses Is Disgruntled

Former Senator George H. Moses of New Hampshire, working with equal fervor for Colonel Knox, said that his candidate now has 153 delegates to the Republican convention, a group with "much more possibilities than a group of support built up by ballyhoo and propaganda, and developed by methods which certainly will undergo investigation by the Senate committee already set up for the purpose of scrutinizing election practices." Mr. Moses's shafts were believed to be aimed at the Landon camp.

While these disputes riffled the waters of nonexistent Republican harmony, President Roosevelt endorsed the statement of his lieutenant, James A. Farley, that the Philadelphia convention will be asked to abolish the 104-year-old rule requiring a two-thirds majority to nominate a presidential candidate.

Byrd to Fight for Rule

The President said that squabbles, such as marked the party conventions of 1924, 1920 and 1912, did the party no good. Simultaneously, Senator Harry F. Byrd, conservative Democrat of Virginia, announced that he would lead a group in opposition to the rule's repeal.

"The use of this rule by the Democratic Party," Senator Byrd said, "has been helpful in many ways. It is a safeguard to get a candidate with the support of a large majority of the party."

Students of irony were pointing out that the only instance in recent times when a Democratic candidate with an actual majority of votes was later defeated for the nomination was in 1912.

A Different Picture

Application of the bare majority rule then would have resulted in nomination of Champ Clark, they point out, while Woodrow Wilson—in whose "little Cabinet" President Roosevelt entered national political life, would have returned to Princeton.

Without the two thirds rule, therefore, President Roosevelt's own career might have been very different—even today he might have been squire of Hyde Park.

The major political motive for abolishing the two thirds rule is with 1940 in view. It makes no difference this year, but in 1940, when the nomination of the Roosevelt "Crown Prince"—whoever he may be—occurs, the issue may be intensely important. Hence, it is believed that the Roosevelt forces will press hard for removal of the rule, and will be opposed with equal fervor by anti-New Deal Democrats.

Farley Rids Mails Of Prize Contests

(Continued from Page 1)

the mails. However, it was a "fraud order."

Officials of both organizations promptly pointed out that they have legal recourse from the Farley orders in court.

Acted on Advice

The Farley action followed the recommendation of Earl A. Crowley, solicitor of the Post Office Department, based on hearings during which representatives of both organizations insisted that their contests were prize contests and therefore legal.

The post office insisted, however, that the prize contest references and instructions on the contest tickets were so ambiguous or so inconspicuous that the ticket purchaser, unless unusually observant, would think he had bought a lottery ticket and would never take the steps required to participate in the prize contest.

In such schemes purchase of the ticket usually entitles the holder to write in for a selection of cartoons and submit titles for them. Unless the ticket holder reads his ticket carefully, however, he will not realize that further affirmative action is required of him if he is to participate in the possible winnings.

Mrs. Harriman to Sue

NEW YORK, April 29 (AP)—Mrs. Oliver Harriman, New York society leader and president of the National Conference for Legalizing Lotteries, Inc., which was barred from the mails as "a lottery" in an order signed by Postmaster-General Farley, said last night she planned to take immediate steps in the courts "to correct this dreadful unfairness and injustice."

Smith Group Sues

NEW YORK, April 29 (AP)—The Golden Stakes Advertising Corporation filed suit in the United States District Court today for injunctions restraining Postmaster Albert Goldman of New York from putting into effect the fraud order issued by Postmaster General James A. Farley on the grounds contests the corporation conducts are really lotteries.

Alfred E. Smith Jr., is vice-president and general counsel for the concern.

Kidnaper Gets 25 Years

ALLENTOWN, Pa., April 29 (AP)—A penitentiary sentence of 25 to 50 years was imposed today upon Richard D. Taylor, Akron washing machine salesman who kidnaped 10-year-old Henry T. Koch for $20,000 ransom less than a week ago. It was Taylor's first offense, the court was told. He pleaded guilty.

Gift of Ride Brings Job in Silver Mine

WALDWICK, N. Y., April 29 (AP)—Partnership in a silver mine and possible fortune loomed as dividends on the 50 cents that 21-year-old Harry Kresmeyer gave to an old "hobo" last July along with a ride on his truck.

Mr. Krasmeyer and the "hobo," Jack Fisher, are on their way to the mine in Hazelton, B. C.

The Rev. W. Falls Hunter, pastor of the Waldwick Methodist Church, revealed the story.

Mr. Krasmeyer, he said, was driving his milk truck to Newburgh, when he met a hiker who told him he was enroute to Canada, where he had a silver mine.

The youth was skeptical but restrained a grin and his cynicism. When his passenger alighted Mr. Krasmeyer, because the man was poor and tired, the minister said, split his last dollar with him.

The grateful "hobo" took Mr. Krasmeyer's name and address. "You probably don't believe it, but you'll hear from me," he said.

In March, Mr. Krasmeyer, out of a job, received a letter from Edmonton, Alberta, signed "Jack Fisher" and revealing the writer as the man Mr. Krasmeyer had befriended. The letter asked that the youth join Mr. Fisher to work the silver mine he owned.

Mr. Krasmeyer, still skeptical, answered "out of kindness," explaining that he did not have the money for such a trip. A second letter from Mr. Fisher contained a money order for $300, to cover Mr. Krasmeyer's fare and expenses.

The youth left to join Mr. Fisher on April 8 and informed Mr. Hunter by letter, Saturday, that the two had started for the mine.

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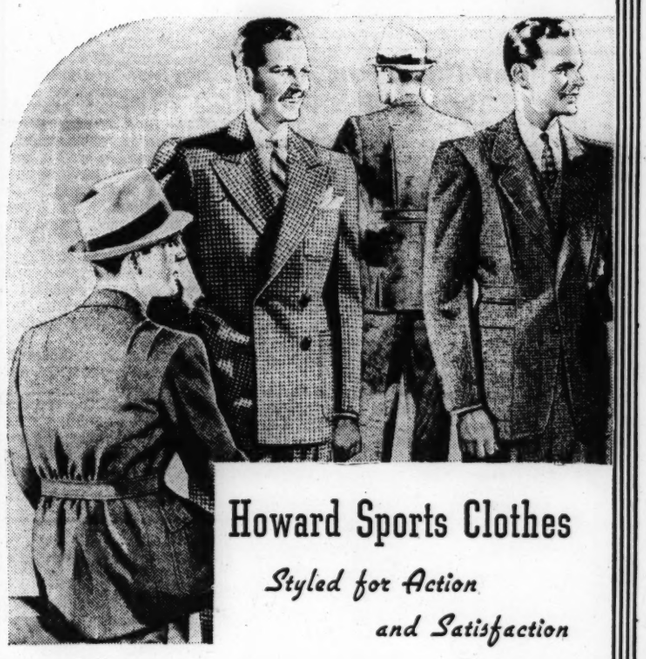

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Centralization Seen as Danger In Moves to Simplify Taxation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 29—Movement to simplify taxation should avoid too much federal centralization of taxing power, Prof. J. Roy Blough, University of Cincinnati, warned the National League of Women Voters as it began its consideration of taxation at its biennial meeting here yesterday.

Professor Blough has seen a trend toward such centralization of fiscal policies but considered its advantages far outweighed by its dangers toward bureaucracy, inefficiency, and possible dictatorship. He admitted the need for more co-ordination in local, state and federal taxing programs because of the chaotic state of the American tax system and suggested experimentation by voluntary state action such as reciprocal legislation, uniform statutes and state pacts. He would sacrifice co-ordination if it meant extreme federal concentration of power.

Suggests Fiscal Policy

The fiscal policy suggested by the professor included that the political unit administering a service should bear the tax burden for its financing where this does not come in conflict with other principles; that grants-in-aid should be for activities having a clearly important interest for the body making the grant and should be safeguarded by adequate supervision; and that centralized tax administration within the states should be encouraged.

Freedom of speech in the classroom was urged as part of the league's platform by the Department of Government and Education. Mrs. Roscoe Anderson, its chairman, said, "We believe that with the country going through a critical stage of development, the teachers in the public schools should be assured of their freedom to teach without political interference.

Opposes Teachers' Oath

"It is reasonable to expect that any public official may be required to take an oath for the faithful performance of the duties of his office, but there seems no reason why members of the teaching profession should be singled out and forced to take a special oath. The interpretation of such oaths in some states has been so broad as to prohibit mere mention of certain governmental trends in this country and abroad. Freedom of speech is one of the surest safeguards to democracy."

A sure way to make the machine of Democracy operate is to place qualified persons in government positions, Mrs. George Gellhorn, chairman of the league's personnel campaign committee, stated as the league took up plans for continuing its fight for merit systems in government service.

Spoils System Assailed

Addressing the league on this subject, Prof. Floyd W. Reeves, University of Chicago, former director of personnel for the Tennessee Valley Authority, said the need to eliminate the spoils system from national, state and local governments is greater today than ever before because of the vast extension of government services. He pointed out that one-tenth of the men and women gainfully employed in this country in 1935 were working in one or another of the 175,000 separate governmental jurisdictions, and prospects were certain for an increase of this. If the new services should be subjected to the spoils system their programs would be nullified, he pointed out.

Professor Reeves found that the civil service was not wholly adequate to insure the complete introduction of merit in government positions, and its deficiencies served as one check on the advance of the merit system. For emergency services and such agencies as the TVA, its facilities were not flexible enough to obtain the experts needed, he said. Some of these deficiencies he found to be inadequate financing, faulty administration, and limited ideas as to its functions which interpreted civil service as a policing of appointments exclusively.

"It would be a severe handicap to any agency that needs to build a staff rapidly to be placed under the administration of the United States Civil Service Commission as it now operates," stated Professor Reeves. "Either the civil service procedure itself must be modified markedly or other means must be taken to secure the merit system in this type of agency. If this commission were better financed, it would accomplish much even under the limitations of present law."

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Business Balks at Tax as Ruinous

Roper's Pointers for Business

By the Associated Press

Washington, April 28

DANIEL C. ROPER, Secretary of Commerce—accepted as voicing the President's views at the annual meeting of the United States Chamber of Commerce—offered the following 10-point program for business and employment:

1. Business should survey its own needs and its town conditions from the viewpoint of employing as many persons as current improvements and future programs demand.

(The chamber announced yesterday it would survey the country to see how many jobs are available and how to fill them.)

2. As improvements in productive efficiency are secured, business should pass on to the consumer the benefits of the lower costs of production which result.

3. Business should form and launch industrial committees to study in a comprehensive way technological unemployment and methods for speeding up the transfer into other fields of earning capacity of workers replaced by machines.

4. Business should stimulate the durable goods industries by early action that will provide for capital goods and machinery replacements due to obsolescence, depreciation, and other causes.

5. Business should develop effective and wisely engineered home building programs, privately financed and managed and adapted to local needs. To foster better American home standards.

6. Business should launch more aggressive endeavors to expand our foreign trade all along the line and especially in co-operation with the Administration's reciprocal trade agreement program.

7. Business should have a research program, conducted by industry and business, for the purpose of informing business on a long term useful public works plan looking to the co-ordination of proper national, state, local and private endeavors.

8. Business should make intensive research study of the relationships that should be maintained with respect to production, wages, and hours of labor and the necessary methods and mechanics to be utilized in maintaining this balanced relationship.

9. Business must recognize and apply its best endeavors to a fundamental educational program involving methods and efforts to get the states and subdivisions to reassume their social responsibilities as soon as possible, to study economy in government and the prompting of self respect and mutual responsibility in the individuals, and in the groups and organizations of our citizens.

10. Business should utilize every possible channel of approach that will result in the most effective co-operation between business and government.

(Continued from Page 1)

brought to such a level that they can be supported by a reasonable amount of taxes," Roy C. Osgood, vice-president, First National Bank, Chicago, declared, summing up the attitude of the assembled group.

Wants Sane Taxation

"Included in government expenditures it contemplates a proper sum for a sound individual relief program," he continued. "It wants taxes which will not retard business stability and expansion; which will permit greater employment; which are levied primarily to produce revenue and not mainly to effect economic and social changes; which are levied upon true and not fictitious income, and which are sufficiently simple and clear-cut that their amount can be definitely and accurately ascertained with reasonable effort. In short, business wants taxes which are sane and rational viewed from the standpoint of their practical application."

Mr. Osgood insisted that, if "business were encouraged by a well conceived fiscal program that would inspire confidence, it could come back faster to a more normal level, and the present broad tax structure and high rates would produce far more revenue than the Government has ever had, war times excepted, and far more than enough to meet all justifiable expenditures."

Denounces New Tax Plan

Mr. Clausen declared that the pending bill is "just another expression" of the formula "drain the reservoirs required for productive enterprise" which he said has governed New Deal fiscal policy since it abandoned economy in 1933.

He declared the bill "is so contrary to all accepted canons of taxation, would so retard recovery and re-employment, that were its contents and probable effects understood, public opinion would tolerate no further consideration of such a measure."

The session marked the climax of the annual meeting. It opened two days ago on the President's challenge to business to assume the burden of re-employment.

The Final Straw

It listened respectfully yesterday when Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, presented the Adiministration's case, and promised relief from "bureaucracy" when business reassumes its "responsibilities."

The business men retorted that they were ready to do the job when given freedom from Government interference.

But today, when they stopped to think about the impending tax bill hanging, they claim, like the sword of Damocles over the head of private initiative, their feelings about the employment challenge became vocal.

How, they asked each other, can we make any more sacrifices to re-employment if this final blow descends?

Partisan Relief Assailed by Davis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 29 — Spending of work relief funds for partisan purposes may wreck the traditional two-party system in the United States, United States Senator James J. Davis (R) of Pennsylvania, declared in an address at the twenty-seventh annual dinner on April 25 of the Montgomery County Volunteer Firemen's Association.

"America has always been a nation of volunteers," he said. "The great organizations within this country have been free and voluntary. Your organization of volunteer firemen is typically American.

"The fundamental principle of democracy is government by the people. The only way it can endure is for voters to have some personal knowledge of the people elected to represent them. When governmental activities become vested in bureau chiefs and administrative personnel, the representative principle is destroyed and democracy is abandoned. Government by national bureaucrats from Washington is no fair substitute for local institutions of Government."

Centralization of Government can perhaps be justified by emergency, Senator Davis admitted, but "the problems before the country are no longer of an emergency nature."

However, he charged, as long as relief funds are administered by a centralized bureaucracy, that centralized Government is apt to stay in power.

New Name Sought By Prohibitionists

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., April 29 (AP) — The Prohibition Party will consider changing its name at its National Convention here May 5, 6 and 7, Leo F. Jeanmele of Chicago, state chairman for Illinois, said here yesterday. He is making arrangements for the National Committee.

"There is a feeling that we should have a general political name, broader than a word signifying only one issue," he explained. "Names proposed in place of prohibition include commonwealth, constitutional and liberal."

Mr. Jeanmele expects western delegates to come determined to write a plank endorsing the Townsend plan into the platform. Dr. D. Leigh Colvin of New York City is in the lead for the presidential nomination on the dry ticket, he believes.

'Future War Makers' Organize

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLESTON, S. C.—Princeton s a precedent, when it formed the Veterans of Future Wars, but College of Charleston students have organized the first chapter of the International Order of Diplomats, creators of future wars.

Unlike its contemporary, this order seeks no remuneration for wars unfought, but its 30 proponents have banded together "to make the next war as devastating as possible," and has designated the front line trenches as "the place for all diplomats."

Although there was no immediate indication of a spread to other campuses, nor have the co-eds organized an auxiliary yet, it is known they are interested in the movement.

Disclaiming any intention of being "antiveteran," the undergraduates declare their only purpose is to satirize international diplomacy, which they believe is largely responsible for war.

Charles H. Gibbs, editor of the Comet, has been named "plenipotentiary extraordinary," and Abel Banov, who presides over the destinies of the Meteor, student newspaper, is "chief propagandist."

'Bobby' Jones Advises On WPA Golf Courses

WASHINGTON, April 29 (AP)—The Works Progress Administration has the benefit of "Bobby" Jones' knowledge of how a golf course should be constructed.

The former champion discussed the construction of courses at length April 27 with Administrator Harry L. Hopkins and his assistant, Lawrence Westbrook. Later he expressed surprise when he was told that WPA had built or improved some 600 courses during the last year.

Mr. Jones later went to New York and planned to inspect some of the WPA courses in the metropolitan area.

"We want to make these courses architecturally correct," said Mr. Hopkins. "That's why we asked Mr. Jones to talk with us and give us the benefit of his experience and opinions."

Coast Progressives Back Old-Age Pensions

LOS ANGELES, April 29 (AP) — California's "progressive Democrats" are on record with a demand for old-age pensions and "a system of taxation based on ability to pay."

The pension demand, embodied in a set of "articles of principles" adopted at a week-end conference here, did not specify the amount sought, but called for "pensions for the aged, disabled and widowed sufficient to maintain an adequate standard of living."

Further organization of the self-termed progressives, convoked as a movement to unite Democratic Party factions opposed to the leadership of Senator William G. McAdoo, Democrat of California, is to be sought at a meeting in San Francisco May 16.

Peace Appeal Wins Support of Women

(Continued from Page 1)

About the World Court.' First prize of $25 goes to Bertha Howe, high school girl of Baker, Ore. Honorable mention to Florence Hull, Pratt, Kan. and Myrtle Howard, Augusta, Ga.

"The successful clubwoman was Mrs. Orville Anderson, Leland, Ill., who receives the prize of a trip to the 1937 Conference on Cause and Cure of War; honorable mention to Mrs. E. K. Bowman, Helena, Mont.; Mrs. George L. Newlin, Lawrence,

Patman-Robinson Bill

On the Patman-Robinson bill, Mrs. Clarence Fraim, federation chairman of public welfare, told the council that the measure, with its proposed amendments, would increase the cost of food products $750,000,000,000 annually and recommended detailed investigation.

Commenting on this Mrs. Roberta Campbell Lawson, president of the General Federation said: "It would seem the consumer is the 'forgotten man' of the Patman bill. I believe it is fitting the consumers' point of view be studied."

Announcement was made that the American Women's Club in Denmark has recently joined the federation. Ruth Bryan Owen, American Minister to Denmark, is honorary president. Mrs. Margaret Tovborg Jenson of Copenhagen is president.

Right Thinking

"As a nation we are rapidly becoming insurance conscious. There is one kind, really the most important and best paying of all, that every life needs," said Grace Morrison Poole, vice-chairman of international relations department. Mrs. Poole, who is also past president of the federation, was speaking especially to the junior depaftment on the subject of "Far Horizons."

"This insurance," she continued, "plots the direction of our everyday living, it builds and strengthens our characters, it insures us the ability to meet every crisis of life and come through victoriously and gloriously. No life can really be called complete and successful without it. Its name, ethical and religious living. It's fashionable these days to say we believe in nothing, but no greater untruth was ever uttered. The fact we live and plan and achieve is proof of our belief in something. And it is just as easy to believe in the things of the spirit as in the things of the flesh, once the habit of right thinking is established."

Membership Gains

Membership increase for the year ending March 1, 1936, was 26,672 the report of Mrs. William Waller Slayden, Los Angeles, chairman of federation extension committee, showed.

Nine states show more than 1000 net gain, with Ohio leading and winning the $10 prize. The other prize goes to District of Columbia.

While most of the state federations have been "on the air" for several years, this year is the first the general federation, through the courtesy of National Broadcasting Company, has inaugurated a weekly broadcast over a nation-wide hookup, at 2:45 p. m., E. S. T., Fridays, Mrs. Edgar B. Meritt, Washington, D. C., radio chairman, reported.

Program Warnings

Members were warned by Mrs. John L. Whitehurst, of Baltimore, chairman of the federation's education department, against the use of their club platforms for the dissemination of "propaganda," by speakers who present "subversive government views" under thinly cloaked disguises.

"We believe Communism, Fascism and other political systems which tend to curtail free expression of thought, or any program which tends to undermine our Democratic form of government and set up a dictatorship, either of an individual or a group, must be opposed," she said. She urged the federation's 2,000,000 members to investigate closely all speakers coming before their clubs.

Japan's Experts Map New Canadian Airways

(Continued from Page 1)

of the Japan Transportation Company, they declared and they wanted to find out all details concerning airplanes fitted with skiis for landing on snow and frozen surfaces.

Edmonton's big airport is likely to be made one of the best on the North American continent, if plans now being considered for surfacing the runway with McMurray tar sands are carried out. Plans include hard-surfacing of the runway with tar sands and extension of the concrete apron in front of the hangar, as well as building an additional accomodation to the hangar itself.

This work is being considered in view of the possibility of the increased importance of Edmonton as an air base when the transcontinental service to the Orient is established. The city, province and the Dominion are expected to take a share in the cost of the improvements.

Air Mail Near

Alderman MacDonald of Edmonton told the City Council here at its last meeting he had been informed by high aviation officials in New York and Washington that an air mail service between the United States and Alaska, via Northern Canada, was very near. Edmonton, he declared, would gain increased importance by having an all-weather airport and landing field.

Aeroplanes are now hurrying south from various points in the north toward McMurray on the final flights of the winter season as warmer weather hastens the approach of the ice break-up on the lakes and rivers. This means that for several weeks the north country will be cut off from all but radio communication with the outside world. Aeroplanes will be grounded for the "in-between season" of the spring break-up.

At the Yellowknife mineral area a complete new radio station is being built to meet the requirements of the miners and companies there during the in-between season. This will greatly help to break the monotony there for the residents.

Toscanini Prepares For Final N. Y. Concert

NEW YORK, April 29 (AP)—Arturo Toscanini conducts his farewell American concert tonight. With the strains of "The Ride of the Valkyries"—Richard Wagner's portrayal of the valkyries carrying the heroes to Valhalla—the great Italian maestro brings to a close his 11 years as musical director of the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra.

Carnegie Hall has been sold out for weeks. With a $10 top, the performance at Toscanini's request is a benefit for the orchestra personnel, the staff of Carnegie Hall and the fund for unemployed musicians. The seat sale brought in more than $25,000.

Toscanini sails May 2 for Paris, where he will donate his services at two memorial concerts for Saint-Saens. From Paris, he goes to his home on Lake Maggiore, in northern Italy, for a short rest, and then to Salzburg, in Austria, to conduct at the annual festival. From there he will go to Palestine for a series of concerts with the newly-founded Jewish orchestra at Tel-Aviv.

Torrio Freed, Seized Again

NEW YORK, April 28 (AP)—Federal authorities today released Johnny Torrio in $100,000 cash bail, but the one-time Chicago gang leader was immediately taken into custody by New York City detectives on an indictment charging him with forgery. The order for the release of Torrio, charged with conspiring to evade payment of the federal liquor taxes, was signed by Federal Judge Alfred C. Coxe Jr. after Mrs. Anna Torrio handed Court Clerk Frank Ferdon a package containing 97 one thousand dollar bills, four 500 dollar notes and ten one hundred dollar notes.

A Man in the News

© G. Maillard-Kessière

Rudy Vallee
Crooner, Businessman and Union Leader

Revival of Vaudeville Vallee's Chief Aim

At a time when there is a possibility that vaudeville may return to public favor, Rudy Vallee has accepted the presidency of the American Federation of Actors, the A. F. of L. affiliate which seeks to keep a protecting arm around vaudeville and other theatrical performers.

Everyone who knows Rudy Vallee says he is hard to classify. One moment he will exhibit a Scrooge-like thrift in his business dealings, and the next moment will decide his orchestra men have been working too hard, and cart them off to his lodge in Maine for a couple of days of relaxation.

Man of Contradictions

Rudy Vallee is the son of an average American family in a small town, with an average income. He worked part of his way through college, and for a long time after he had reached the Midas class he stuck to it that a man who paid more than $35 for a suit needed a guardian. The stories of his unobtrusive helpfulness to other people are legend and there are stories of an almost uncanny ability to scent a person who means to impose on him and his shrewd ability to protect himself.

He is a driver in rehearsal and he is fiercely loyal to his musical philosophies. He will go over four measures until his men are exhausted in order that a passage, which will take a few seconds to pass over the air, may be what he believes it should be.

He cannot resist anyone in trouble, and there is the story about one of his men who left the band, in a shower of fireworks, to form his own band. Shortly, he got into trouble with the union. He faced a fine of $500, and he had no more chance of paying it than he had of funding the national debt. Vallee heard about it.

Will Aid Vaudeville

He remembered the fireworks with which they had parted all right, but the man's trouble came first. So he sent him a message saying, "Don't worry, the fine will be paid."

Characteristically, Vallee served immediate notice on the motion picture and radio industries that if they persisted in the tendency to "ease vaudeville finally out of existence" they would be "cutting their own throats." Vaudeville is an indispensable training school for the talents increasingly required by both motion pictures and the radio, he holds. The art of acting is never learned in front of a camera, nor is motion picture acting so definite a talent in itself that it can be achieved without benefit of human audience.

Proceeding on this hypothesis, Vallee, who is known as being an executive whirlwind, has made it clear that he proposes to bring vaudeville out into the sun of a new and better day.

String Speeds Spring For Capital 'Roses'

WASHINGTON, April 29 (AP)—That secret of the capital's great rose-growing mystery is out.

While rose fanciers raged at unseasonably cold weather and blamed a flowerless spring on it, neighbors noticed a yard full of blooms at A. D. Hayworth's.

"How did you do it?" they asked admiringly.

Mr. Hayworth just smiled modestly and kept his secret.

He neglected to lock the back gate April 27. A neighbor who could not stand the suspense crept in for a close inspection. He found that all of the blooms were artificial and tied to the bushes by string.

National Convention Of Social Crediters Planned in Ottawa

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA — A Dominion-wide Council on Social Credit was planned recently at a lunch in the parliamentary restaurant presided over by John Blackmore, Social Credit leader in the Commons and C. A. Bowman, editor of the Ottawa Citizen.

J. C Landeryou was appointed acting national organizer and E. G. Hansell, national secretary, with instructions to arrange for a national convention in the fall.

Social Creditors from Alberta, Saskatchewan, Ontario and Quebec were present and they will organize provincial organizations.

"The intention is educational," stated Mr. Blackmore, "to educate the people in Social Credit principles and so build up a strong national sentiment. It is not the intention to organize a new political party, unless it is essential. The movement at present will be economic, but if, as in Alberta, Social Credit principles can only be put into effect by entering politics and taking political action, then that will be considered."

Cummings Endorses Crime Prevention Drive

DURHAM, N. C., April 29 (AP)—Belief that the Federal Government in the future must place an increasing emphasis upon crime prevention was expressed by Attorney General Homer Cummings in an address here April 27 before the North Carolina Conference for Social Service.

"Here is a great field which many people, either because of inadequate information or lack of imagination, are reluctant to enter," he said. "In this area, as in the matter of detection and apprehension, as well as of punishment and rehabilitation, the Federal Government owes a duty of leadership."

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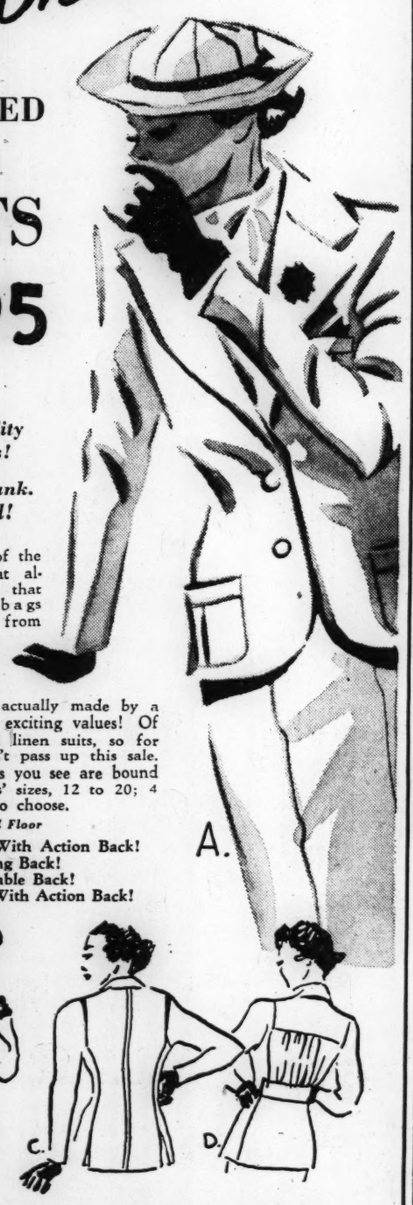

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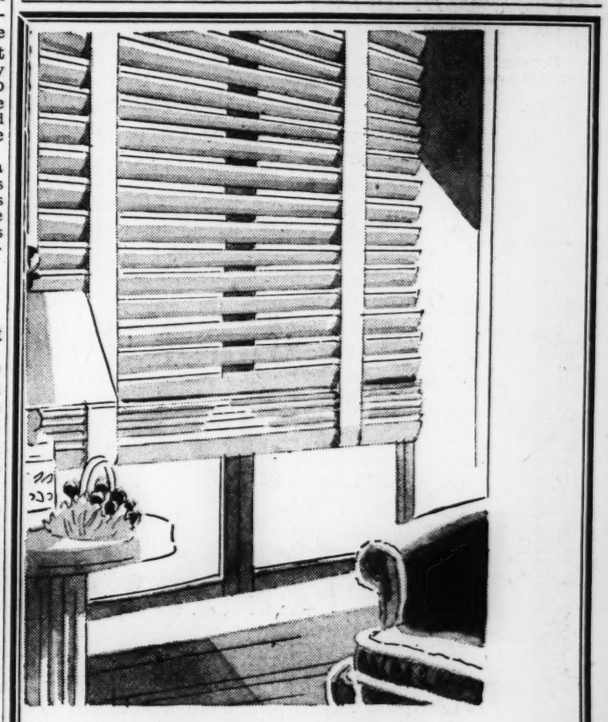
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Roman Germany

THE road climbed through tall spruce forests, a slit between the dark walls of the trees. Rarely a man was to be seen, a woodman with his ax, a blackberry picker, or a herd tending half a dozen black-and-white cows among the bushes and coarse grass beneath the telephone lines. Otherwise the wood was empty of life, except for the sibilant whisper of goldcrests in the branches and the flash of fawn and white as a jay, the characteristic bird of Germany, flashed from tree to tree. Then the forest gave way to open farmlands, wide unfenced fields, a vast checkering of green lucerne and yellow stubble where hand-reaped sheaves stood in square stooks. Village-made wains, narrow-bedded and with detachable sides like broad ladders, crept high-piled along the undulating cart tracks, the great dun oxen swaying together, their shod hoofs clinking on the stones. Except for the smithy, where a hammer clanged loudly over the work of repairing machinery, the whitewashed village was closed and silent, men, women and children being at work in the harvest field.

AT LAST I could feel that I was really in Germany. For a day, I had been traveling through districts that seemed strange to their own lands. There was a monotonous plain where stout chestnut horses, dark above the sky line, ploughed an endless furrow along sandy fields, beyond which a barrener waste was covered with stunted pines and the faded purple of heather. And this had been not Prussia, but North Brabant. Again, black-veiled nuns shepherded their flocks of blue-bloused orphans along sandy lanes, and brown-frocked, sandaled friars trod the flags beside huge brick churches whose chimes were the glory of every passing hour. Yet this was not Belgium, but Dutch Limburg. Then there had been a land of hills and cobbled streets, the gaunt steel frames and whirling wheels of pit-heads, huge tips that rose like gray pyramids in the drifting fog; the grunt of shunting trains and the rattle of screens; the tall chimneys of factories hiding their heads in the black clouds of their own smoke; the rows of mean houses that seem an essential part of the kingdom of coal. It might have been South Wales, but it was still Holland. Then there had been a chapel, tall, octagonal, compact, aflame with colored marble and gilt and deep-recessed Byzantine windows from which the light fell upon patterned flagging, a chapel built twelve hundred years ago by a Roman Emperor when the rising tide of the heathen had lapped north to the Pyrenees and south to the Rhine. Yet this chapel was not in Italy but in Germany.

But here, in the Eifel Mountains, Germany had already become typical, and the fair-haired children tending white geese on the stubbles had the wondering blue-eyed gaze of their race. Then the road tilted down, past little green meadows and apple-orchards, down into a steep-walled valley where a small town edged a foaming stream in the shadow of a ruined castle. The houses were often beautiful, with high gables and black timbering between the whitewashed panels, every floor overstepping the one below, such building as may with variations be seen anywhere among the hills of western Germany. But the name of the town was Montjoie, in the French language which had but recently disappeared, and among the people were many, short and dark and aquiline, descendants of the guardians of the ancient Roman frontier.

IN THE AGE following the Antonine emperors, the northern frontier of Rome was different from the rest of the empire. Behind this line the peoples were local, descendants of the conquered nations, speaking their own language, except in the half-Romanized cities, and sharing the culture of Rome in much the same degree as slaves share the culture of their masters, in being given better tools with which to work for the advantage of others. The races of the empire were disarmed, deprived of their natural leaders, politically impotent, economically exploited.

Yet the frontier was another world, a shell of hardy mercenaries, Roman in speech and culture, following their officers as though they were tribal chiefs, and forming therefore the principal political element in the empire. These men were drawn at first from newly conquered tribes in Britain and Cantabria, from Germany and Arabia; and, instead of the Gallic, Iberian and Arabic of their homelands, they spoke Latin as a *lingua franca*. The empire pampered them. They lived in stone houses, with steam baths and theaters for their amusement, while a few miles away the natives dwelt still in pits in the ground, taxed and neglected. Service in these regiments was for twenty-five years; but they married the daughters of local natives or of other soldiers, their children were born into the regiment—*in castris*—and, when they retired, they became farmers or tradesmen in the villages behind the lines, a race apart from the fair Gauls to the south and the fair Germans to the north. Even their agriculture was different, and automatically they repeated along the foggy slopes of Northumbria and the steep banks of the Rhine the terracing of Mediterranean hills and the southern culture of the vine.

Behind the line the more highly organized legions drifted on Rome's eternal wars, battling with each other for political supremacy or stopping the gaps in the line when the barbarians had broken through. More and more often the line was pierced, the defenseless empire behind the front line was ravaged, and at last the internal organization collapsed entirely. But the men of the front line remained, often driven back into the mountains, yet still Latin-speaking and calling themselves Roman.

THE UPLAND MEADOWS were narrow strips through which a river snaked, edged with the silvery sheen of willows, the broad coppery leaves of butterbur, swordlike flags and deep blue larkspurs and the pale green towers of water-thistles. The meadows were divided by transverse stripes of ditch, purple with the tall spikes of loosestrife, and creamy cows were grazing under the fringe of dark beech forest. Evening closed in with a sweep of gray rain, and a small boy appeared from among the alders at the streamside where he had been fishing, and drove his cows homeward to the warbling of a pipe.

Yet in Luxembourg it was not wholly Germany, and dark-eyed women knitted French-fashion as they stood, herding their cows in the unfenced pasture. The high slope above the winding Moselle was terraced like an Italian hillside, and women were weeding between the broad-leaved vines. Beyond the river was a wide green meadow where some boys were playing football, and the grass was flecked with white where a multitude of goats were tethered. The curving road was shaded by apple-trees from which a high wind had shaken a shower of tiny apples upon the roadside grass, and a uniformed roadmender was sweeping them into piles and shoveling them into a barrow. Storms of gray rain swept across the forested hills, the bells of Trier Cathedral tolled for evening prayer, and across a bridge that had stood in part for near two thousand years, I rode into the city of Constantine.

THE SAAR WOUND across its flat green valley, now nearing the road, now retreating across the meadows, and men were fishing in punt-like boats on the gray unruffled water. Ahead Saarbrücken was appearing, the huge cones of the mine-tips like mountains in that flat land, tall chimneys pouring black smoke into a lowering sky, long suburbs beside cobbled streets rutted with tram-lines. Then the city began, the rich solid buildings of industrial wealth, banks and shops, almost clockwork policemen in dark green. The streets were hung with Swastika flags, for a riding festival was beginning and the Saar was still celebrating its reunion with Germany. And among the most enthusiastic, mingling with the fair, big-boned northerners, were many small dark men, Germans now in language and sentiment, but in race still the legionaries of the Roman line.

J. S. ERSKINE

White Daisies

THERE will be starlings here where we have stood,
And winter on the world, like a white hood.
There will be ice upon the little lake,
Ice where the leafy branches shake.
And I shall wear my love like a warm cloak
Remembering words in summer that you spoke.
The starlings' chatter will become a song
Of birds in spring, and all along
The sloping hill where lies the snow
White daisies will begin to grow,
And summer leaves begin to sway
For there were daisies here that day.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

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PLAZA DEL CORRAL DE DON DIEGO, TOLEDO: *An Etching by Richard Pearsall*

A TYPICAL slice of the everyday life of a Spanish provincial town may be seen every morning in the Plaza del Corral de Don Diego, Toledo. As this square lies between the Zocodover and the market, there is usually a stream of peasants and small farmers passing through it as well as townspeople. The shop which especially caters for the countryfolk is one of the most attractive stores imaginable; for, in addition to brand new coils of rope, balls of string, baskets, horseshoes and so on, honest, useful articles such as a shop in a country town anywhere else might stock, it also sells things so essentially Spanish as mule bridles glowing with scarlet pompoms, collars jangling with little brass bells, muleteers' whips, farmers' sticks of bright yellow, rope-soled canvas shoes, golden corduroys, big black sombreros, donkey panniers and woollen saddlebags woven in colors as brilliant as a mixed bed of crocuses.

The other shops are more for the townspeople. They sell gray earthenware water jars, brushes and curious wooden boxes on the end of a stick, the Spanish form of dustpan. Having swept the dust into a heap, you push the box (open at one end) towards it, give another swipe or two with the broom and the job is done. It saves stooping.

THE FRUIT AND vegetable shop at the corner, its awnings hung out against the sun over the heaped orange baskets, is frequented by local housewives in their sober black. Everyone, however, has sooner or later to visit one of the cobblers, of whom there are five or six here. The streets of Toledo were, until quite recently, paved with rough cobblestones. In fact, the latter were what travelers used chiefly to remember. Maurice Barrès writes of them feelingly. Latterly the Municipality has been replacing them by square stone setts, but there are still plenty of the old traditional cobbles; and I have sometimes wondered, as I limped over them, if they are not etymologically connected with the cobblers who profit by them.

On the roofs the houses have railed platforms. From here the inhabitants can take a breath of fresh air in the evening and watch the swallows circling; but, during the day, they serve the more prosaic purpose of drying the household linen.

THERE ARE FEW greater pleasures than watching other people working. I admit that I used to like watching the cobblers and fruiterers, and particularly the milkman rattling along on donkeys with their large metal urns. But the passers-by, in their turn, liked watching me and would gather round and start laughing and talking at the tops of their voices. A finger would come down over my shoulder to within an inch of the paper and point out a figure. I would be told its name and someone would shout across the square and call the person over to see his minute image sitting in front of his shop or walking down the street. Once, when the crowd grew too dense, a friendly bystander observed that the day was hot and that the foreign señor needed air. All the people politely went away, all except a woman from a neighboring house who had a small child in her arms. She was poor and could not, I suppose, afford something she had set her heart on, but here was a chance not to be missed.

"Would the señor photograph her little boy for her?"

"But I haven't a camera," I said.

"I don't mean with the máquina," she went on. "Not with the machine. But will you not take his photo for me without it, if I hold him *tranquilo?*"

R. P.

The Speaker

IN THE candlelight you stood
A stately image wrapped in lemon glow,
While the blue and white of your gown
Marked the blue in your eyes,
The white of your hair.
As the 'cello tones of your vibrant voice
Spread to the dusk of the corners,
You wove a pattern of many figures—
Dark, twisted with struggle, crushed,
Lost in the maze of life's myriad colors,
But one shone forth golden,
Strong,
Erect with hope.
Intent, I watched your skillful weaving
Of intricate design
Until the whole seemed fashioned of
Candlelight and shadow.
Men called it a lecture on fiction,
But I knew it was a magic net
Flung for eager minds
To catch its gossamer threads
And store them in the memory
Of all lovely things.

RAYMONA HULL

Cingalese Villagers on Their Way to Town

MORE frequent and more popular than these cart journeys are the journeys of the villagers on foot. The distance to Galle is twelve miles, but by using certain short cuts this can be reduced to about ten. The usual method is to form a party. These parties start at early dawn before cock-crow. Generally they are mixed parties. He whose house is farthest wakes up earliest, and collects the rest of the party at the appointed houses on the way. People of those villages still farther from Galle than ours start soon after midnight, so that by the time our village folk are afoot there are other parties on the way. Sometimes there are greetings between friends and acquaintances in the different groups, but generally each group walks by itself separated only by a bend of the road or by a distance not greater than a quarter of a mile. From midnight till dawn on the road to Galle is a most exhilarating experience. The air is as fresh as can be. The sun is, of course, anticipated, and there is an earnest of it ever so slightly though it is still night, but night which is half past. Nothing, neither houses, nor hayricks, nor brick kilns, nor cattle in their sheds, nor fowls, nor people, nothing is quite awake yet except the travellers. And yet nothing is quite asleep either.

Sometimes we leave the high road whose dew-sprayed dust is sweetly soft to the feet and take a short cut across the fields. These paths across fields are narrow ridges so that everyone must walk in single file, and what is more, one must remember to keep strictly to the middle of the ridge. Halfway across the ridge you find a stream gurgling through its sluice with half wakefulness. We plunge into the stream, raising our Sarongs above our knees and wade through with unhastened steps, enjoying the feel of the water as it swirls around our legs.

Presently the short cut leaves the fields and goes through a steep jungle. . . . We emerge from the jungle footpath into the high road once more, but on either side of the road are strange tall trees, sentinel-wise, their identity lost in a shimmer of darkness and light. It is curious but it is true that, walking along that forest-edged road in the early dawn, each traveller falls into a silence, as it were in response to a command. . . .

Each of us seems to forget the fuss and preparations of the journey, its purpose and errands. Those items, one, two, three, four, that are to constitute our purchases have receded into a limbo of their own. We walk on, the Village going to Town, walking through an ancient forest, that was there when our ancestors first plunged through it going out to make for themselves a new village.—J. VIJAYA-TUNGA in "Grass for My Feet" (London: Edward Arnold. New York: Longmans, Green.)

Success

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

BEYOND question, a common desire of mortals is to succeed in that which they undertake. To accomplish that to which one has bent his best efforts brings a deep sense of satisfaction, of triumph in attainment. Even a casual survey of the problem, however, brings the conviction that what one person might call success another might regard as failure. And this difference in conclusion would result from the different standards by which judgment was arrived at.

Christ Jesus set a high standard for true success. It was not to be won in worldly ways—not in the accumulation of material things, but rather in the gaining of knowledge of God and of His universe. Therefore, the Founder of Christianity posited success in knowledge of things of the Spirit rather than in possession of things of the world. This specific teaching, however, did not originate with Jesus. Many centuries before his advent, wise men with some degree of spiritual vision set this type of knowledge above all earthly possessions. The writers of Psalms and of Proverbs expressed their convictions in unmistakable terms. "Through thy precepts I get understanding: therefore I hate every false way," declared the Psalmist (Psalms 119:104). And of him who would find delight in obedience to God's commands, he asserts (Psalms 112:3), "Wealth and riches shall be in his house: and his righteousness endureth for ever."

The wise writer of Proverbs says of him who seeks God (Proverbs 3:13), "Happy is the man that findeth wisdom, and the man that getteth understanding." And he evaluates this knowledge in these words (3:14): "For the merchandise of it is better than the merchandise of silver, and the gain thereof than fine gold." Thus is the value of understanding, that is, knowledge of God and His universe, placed above that which many mortals regard most highly—precious metals, gold and silver.

In the same line of reasoning, Christ Jesus declared, "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you." Thus does the Nazarene summarize the facts set forth in Psalms and Proverbs. Do not these words definitely imply that seeking first the divine kingdom is the sure way to success, even to the gaining of the needful things?

Christian Science, based squarely upon the teachings of Christ Jesus, makes clear that the kingdom of God is a state of consciousness in which dwells only that which is spiritual and perfect. And it declares that, since God is Mind, and Mind is expressed in ideas, "all is infinite Mind and its infinite manifestation, for God is All-in-all" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy, p. 468). Now the gaining of spiritual ideas is the winning of true riches, the things that are not seen, yet are eternal. In human experience, this means that as we are imbued with the desire for true service, as we lay hold of good, of honesty, integrity, mercy, forgiveness, loving-kindness, we are thus gaining an understanding of God; and we are blessed in proportion as we succeed in putting these into operation in our daily contact with our fellow men.

Mrs. Eddy states the case in a characteristically brief sentence: "Let it be understood that success in error is defeat in Truth" (Science and Health, p. 239). However much one may seem to gain of materiality, of wealth in money, goods, or possessions of any kind; however high one may rise in social and civic life, unless these attainments are founded upon righteousness, that is, upon the understanding of divine Principle and of true substance, they are not true success. This may seem a paradoxical statement, but a careful analysis of the situation reveals its fundamental soundness.

Suppose one gains great riches in some dishonorable pursuit, in one that instead of blessing mankind renders a disservice to society, could that be true success? Certainly not! Why? Because it is not divinely ordered. Material riches gained for themselves and held to as real substance are a hindrance in gaining the kingdom of heaven. That is why Jesus drew the picture of the camel, the eye of a needle, and the rich man. Again, it was the poor beggar, in the parable, who rested in Abraham's bosom. Now this is no condemnation of riches, of possessions, as such. Rather does it point the necessity of holding them in their subordinate place, and of putting first things first.

True success, then, that which is based upon divine Principle, and consequently is permanent, is won only as understanding is gained of reality, of God and His universe of spiritual ideas, of Spirit as the only substance. If mankind's ultimate aim is to gain the kingdom of heaven, a permanent state of consciousness where only the good, perfect, and true prevail, thought must dwell upon spiritual truth. Mrs. Eddy declares this in definite terms on page 451 of Science and Health: "Man walks in the direction towards which he looks, and where his treasure is, there will his heart be also. If our hopes and affections are spiritual, they come from above, not from beneath, and they bear as of old the fruits of the Spirit." Nothing in the seeming world of matter is either permanent or perfect. Success, therefore, to be lasting, must be gained in the only real realm, in the kingdom of Spirit, where all is substantial and eternal.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Le Succès

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

IL EST hors de doute que les mortels en général souhaitent réussir ce qu'ils entreprennent. Une profonde satisfaction, un sentiment de triomphe accompagne la réalisation d'un but auquel on s'efforçait sincèrement d'atteindre. Pourtant un examen rapide du problème suffit à nous convaincre que telle personne appellera succès ce qu'une autre tiendra pour un échec. Et ce qui provoque ces conclusions opposées, c'est la différence des normes sur lesquelles se fonde le jugement.

En ce qui concerne le succès, Jésus le Christ nous propose une norme élevée. Le vrai succès ne s'acquiert point selon les méthodes du monde; il ne s'agit pas d'amasser des choses matérielles, mais d'apprendre à connaître Dieu et Son univers. Le Fondateur du Christianisme faisait consister le succès dans la connaissance des choses spirituelles plutôt que dans la possession des choses du monde. Néanmoins Jésus n'était pas le premier qui enseignât ce point de vue. Bien des siècles auparavant, des sages qui possédaient jusqu'à un certain point la vision spirituelle avaient montré que la connaissance des choses de l'Esprit surpasse toutes les possessions terrestres. C'est ainsi que les auteurs des Psaumes et des Proverbes exprimèrent leurs convictions dans un langage auquel on ne peut se méprendre. "Tes commandements m'instruisent; c'est pourquoi je hais tous les sentiers trompeurs," déclare le Psalmiste (Psaume 119:104); et il affirme, concernant celui qui trouve son plaisir dans l'obéissance aux commandements de Dieu (Psaume 112:3): "L'abondance et la richesse sont dans la maison du juste et sa justice demeure éternellement."

Voici comment le sage auteur des Proverbes parle de l'homme qui cherche Dieu (Proverbes 3:13): "Heureux l'homme qui a trouvé la sagesse et l'homme qui parvient à posséder l'intelligence!" Et il évalue cette connaissance dans les termes suivants (3:14): "Car mieux vaut l'acquérir que gagner de l'argent, et les fruits qu'elle donne valent mieux que l'or fin." D'après ces passages, la compréhension, la connaissance de Dieu et de Son univers, surpasse en valeur ce que bien des mortels estiment par-dessus tout—les métaux précieux, l'or et l'argent.

Raisonnant d'une manière analogue, le Christ Jésus déclara: "Cherchez premièrement le royaume de Dieu et sa justice, et toutes ces choses vous seront données par-dessus." C'est ainsi que le Nazaréen résume les faits exposés dans les Psaumes et les Proverbes. Ces paroles n'impliquent-elles pas clairement que chercher avant tout le divin royaume conduit sans faute au succès, et nous assure ce dont nous avons besoin?

Fondée en tous points sur les enseignements du Christ Jésus, la Science Chrétienne fait voir que le royaume de Dieu est un état de conscience où demeure exclusivement ce qui est spirituel et parfait. Elle déclare aussi que Dieu est Entendement; que l'Entendement s'exprime par des idées, et qu'en conséquence "tout est Entendement infini et sa manifestation infinie, car Dieu est Tout-en-tout," comme on peut le lire à la page 468 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, par Mary Baker Eddy. Acquérir des idées spirituelles, c'est gagner les véritables richesses, les choses éternelles quoique invisibles. Touchant les circonstances humaines, ceci équivaut aux faits suivants: dans la mesure où nous aspirons à servir le mieux possible, où nous saisissons le bien, l'honnêteté, l'intégrité, la miséricorde, le pardon, la bonté, nous parvenons à la connaissance de Dieu; et nous sommes d'autant plus heureux que nous mettons ces choses en pratique dans nos rapports journaliers avec nos semblables.

Mrs. Eddy expose la situation dans une phrase dont la brièveté est caractéristique: "Que l'on comprenne bien que le succès dans l'erreur est la défaite dans la Vérité" (*Science et Santé*, p. 239). Quels que soient apparemment les gains matériels, les richesses représentées par de l'argent, des biens, des possessions quelconques; quel que soit le niveau où l'on s'élève dans la vie sociale ou les charges publiques—si cette marche ascendante n'est pas fondée sur la justice, c'est-à-dire sur la compréhension du divin Principe et de la vraie substance, elle ne représente pas un succès véritable. Cette affirmation semblera peut-être un paradoxe; mais sa rectitude fondamentale sera révélée par une analyse attentive de la situation.

Supposons qu'on acquière de grandes richesses en exerçant une profession peu honorable puisqu'elle fait du mal et non du bien à l'humanité; appellera-t-on cela un vrai succès? Non certes. Pourquoi? Parce qu'il n'est pas conforme à l'ordre divin. Acquises pour elles-mêmes et envisagées comme la vraie substance à laquelle on s'attache, les richesses matérielles mettraient obstacle à notre entrée dans le royaume des cieux. C'est ce que Jésus illustra par le symbole du chameau et du trou de l'aiguille, dont il se servit pour indiquer la situation d'un riche. En outre, une de ses paraboles nous fait voir le pauvre mendiant qui repose dans le sein d'Abraham. Mais ces passages ne condamnent pas les richesses ou les possessions comme telles. Ils indiquent plutôt la nécessité de les maintenir dans une position subordonnée, en accordant la première place aux choses les plus importantes.

Ainsi le succès véritable se fonde sur le divin Principe qui en assure la permanence; et la seule manière d'y atteindre consiste à saisir la réalité, à comprendre ce qu'est Dieu et Son univers d'idées spirituelles, à voir que l'Esprit est l'unique substance. Si le genre humain veut parvenir au royaume des cieux, à un état de conscience permanent où ne prévalent que les éléments parfaits, bons et vrais, la pensée doit s'attacher à la vérité spirituelle. C'est ce qu'à la page 451 de *Science et Santé*, Mrs. Eddy déclare en ces termes formels: "L'homme marche dans la direction vers laquelle il tourne ses regards, et là où est son trésor, là aussi sera son coeur. Si notre espoir et nos affections sont spirituels, ils nous viennent d'en haut, non d'en bas, et portent comme jadis les fruits de l'Esprit." Dans le monde illusoire de la matière, il n'existe rien qui soit permanent ou parfait. Donc pour être durable, le succès doit s'acquérir dans le seul domaine véritable, dans le royaume de l'Esprit où tout est substantiel, éternel.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

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Youth Tackles Own Problems During Boys' and Girls' Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, April 28 — Groups of youngsters shooting marbles, holding band practice, orating about unemployment, or taking part in mock elections, are but signs this week throughout the country of the progress of National Boys' and Girls' Week. The young people, with the help of their elders, are moving to thresh out their own problems, exchange ideas with the grown-ups, and generally prepare themselves for adult leadership.

It is a week for the focusing of adult attention on the nation's future citizens, and for the awakening in the young people themselves of a realization of their coming responsibilities

Has International Scope

An international scope is given youth week because of the fact that Australia, South American countries, South Africa and some European countries have set aside a week during the past year for focusing the thought of communities on their own young people, it is learned here at national headquarters of the National Boys' and Girls' Week.

In many cities in this country the youngsters are being given trips through factories and places of business to show them what kind of a business world they are soon to enter. Service clubs of all kinds—Lions, Rotary, Kiwanis, women's clubs, schools and other organizations—have turned out in one way or another to make their contribution to the youth program.

In a Montana city a youth council has been formed to carry on through the year so that when the excitement of the week is over the older people in the community will still be thinking about the problems of the young people in their midst.

In some places emphasis has been placed on civic responsibility which youth must shoulder. One of the outstanding projects along this line is being carried out in Downers Grove, Ill., where the whole school population is holding a government election.

The young folks have announced their candidacy for various offices like United States Senator, Congressman, Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, State Legislator, and all the way down through county officers and village councilmen.

But the best part of it is that when the election is over and all the votes are counted the winners are to be taken to their respective offices to see how such a job is actually carried on. The newly elected "Mr. Senator" and "Mr. Congressman" will go to Washington, sit in the galleries of Congress and get their first glimpse of the proceedings under the Capitol dome.

In Governor's Seat

The newly elected governor and three other state officers will be taken to Springfield to get some idea of how those offices are filled. All types of organizations in Downers Grove, which has some 3500 school boys and girls, are back of this civic undertaking.

Scholarships were one of the high points in youth week in Chicago which held its celebration one week in advance of the national program because the regular spring vacation had been scheduled for this week. Ten high school graduates chosen from the whole city were feted at the Union League Club and awarded scholarships to universities in the Chicago region and to one eastern college. The scholarships were not entirely for good academic work but also for all-around character and service to others, according to George F. Cassell, district superintendent of high schools in charge of the awards.

Youth Give Their Ideas

At this same meeting of many teachers, civic leaders, both young folks and older, two of the scholarship winners undertook to tell their audience what they thought an ideal community would be like, what they considered their responsibility to their community and what they expected from the older people.

"We need youth organizations where we can exchange our ideas with older people," declared Adeline Duggan, one of the scholarship winners, who made a plea for more co-operation between the two generations. She told how youth wanted more than an acquirement of knowledge. They also need vocational guidance, training in social and civic responsibility, and some means of earning a livelihood, she said.

Jobs for the Persistent

Robert Miner, who received Rotary Club's scholarship, told of youth's responsibility to his community. He urged that the youth of today try to be self-supporting, useful citizens, that they respect law and order, co-operate with others and help to preserve democratic ideals.

The unemployment situation for young people is sometimes grossly exaggerated, Henry P. Chandler, honorary president of Chicago Youth Week, told the young folks. "Boy after boy, with intelligence and persistence, is finding it possible to place himself in our economic system," he said. He urged that schools henceforth keep a closer contact with business and find out what are the needs there so that the schools may shape their curriculum to prepare young folks for employment.

Pulling Together in a Common Cause

Courtesy of Chicago Boys' Club **Lads of Chicago Boys' Club Engage in a Tug-of-War**

Monticello 'Magdalen' Found

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., April 29 — Discovery of an important and long-lost painting by Ribera, formerly in the collection of Thomas Jefferson and now returned to Monticello, was announced in New York by Fiske Kimball, chairman of the restoration committee of the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation and director of the Pennsylvania Museum of Art.

Recently there was bequeathed to the foundation by Miss Mary K. Chapman, a great-niece of James Madison, who lived in Staunton, an old painting of the Magdalen, reputed to have belonged to Jefferson at Monticello. The panel was warped and cracked, and the surface was dirty but remarkably intact.

Signature

The picture was sent to Philadelphia to be repaired and cleaned by Miss Hannah Mae Horner, who uncovered and called attention to some letter inscribed in the lid of an ointment jar in the corner.

These Mr. Kimball at once recognized as the well-known cypher of the Spanish and Neapolitan master, José Ribera (1588-1656).

This was at once confirmed by turning to Jefferson's own manuscript catalogue of his collection in the possession of his descendant, Mrs. Edwin Kirk. The entry reads:

Record

"A Magdalen penitent, sitting, her hair dishevelled, her eye looking up to Heaven, a book in her right hand and the left resting on a skull, a ¾ length of full size on canvas by Joseph de Ribera, called Espagnolet, purchased from St. Severin Collection, catalogue No. 59."

The painting, 35x25 inches, in its old frame of Jefferson's time, is of the finest quality, the hands and hair painted with extreme delicacy. It is unknown to modern students of the master, being entirely distinct from Ribera's well-known Magdalen in the Parado at Madrid. Indeed it is closer in pose of the hands and in treatment of the nude to the kneeling St. Agnes of the Dresden Gallery, one of the most famous works of the master.

U. S. Fleet Sails On Pacific Tests

SAN PEDRO, Calif., April 29 (AP) —Duplicating war conditions as nearly as possible, all units of the United States fleet slipped into the dawn mists of the Pacific April 27 for six weeks of secret maneuvers.

The fast heavy cruisers Chicago and Portland, led the fighting ships out to sea. This was an indication of the division of forces for the first phase of the maneuvers. After them the battle line of dreadnoughts steamed out. Then the 12 heavy cruisers and the auxiliaries put out to sea.

From San Diego moved the giant aircraft carriers, the seven light cruisers, seven submarines, some threescore destroyers and various auxiliaries.

The various forces will demonstrate their tactical ability in different battle exercises before the approach to the Bay of Panama brings the fleet into a problem involving defense of the Canal.

Pastor Assails War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAMPTON, Va., April 29—War is not cured by wholesale war, nor hate by worse hate, nor murder by multiplied murder, declared Dr. George A. Buttrick, pastor of Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York, speaking recently at the sixty-eighth anniversary exercises of Hampton Institute. Because individuals and nations are dependent upon one another, he said, isolation is impossible, whether national or international.

Students Reject Radical Planks At Northwestern U. Convention

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill., April 29—Northwestern University, catching its breath after an impassioned mock political convention, is wondering why anyone ever said that students do not take enough interest in current affairs.

"We had to beg the students not to take their political convention so seriously," said Dr. Earl H. De Long, faculty adviser to the nonpartisan "nominating convention" which chose Gov. Alfred M. Landon as nominee for President on a moderately conservative platform.

Every live political issue, it seemed, was touched on in the platform adopted by majority vote. The convention adjourned with political feeling running high and intense, but with the radicals definitely voted down.

New Deal Attacked

The 1000 or more delegates from all the states, selected by the various campus organizations, heard the New Deal attacked by James A. Reed, (D) and former United States Senator from Missouri, who came here to participate. They heard it defended by Dean Clarence Manion of the Notre Dame University Law School and by Judge John J. Sonsteby, chief justice of the Municipal Court of Chicago. They heard Chauncey McCormick, delegate to the Republican National Convention in Cleveland, make an appeal for the Republican Party. They listened to the arguments of the Socialists, presented by Prof. Maynard C. Krueger, of the University of Chicago, chairman of the Socialist Party in Illinois.

The eloquent "keynoting" aroused their feelings. Probably none of the student participants ever had attended a national nominating convention, but the delegations behaved in much the same manner as those attending actual conventions. They made demonstrations when their candidates' names were spoken, paraded around the big Patten Gymnasium with all the noise and animation of a big convention demonstration for a party favorite.

"Funny" Planks Rejected

Despite the exuberance of the students, a moderate platform was adopted. No "funny" resolutions were permitted, although one was offered that would have endorsed benefits such as those advocated by the "Veterans of Future Wars," and other satirical ones were proposed, only to be rejected.

The resolutions committee, headed by Robert C. Bast, political science senior, prepared two platforms. One, the majority report, was moderately conservative, accepting the objectives of the New Deal, but condemning it on specific counts and making new proposals of its own. The other was radical. It advocated "production for use," public ownership of natural resources, "steeply increased inheritance taxes" and the like. The student body not only voted down the radical program, but amended the more conservative platform.

Wallace at Last Quits G. O. P. for Democrats

DES MOINES, Iowa, April 29 (AP) —Henry A. Wallace, the New Deal's Secretary of Agriculture, formally changed his political party from Republican to Democratic yesterday. Notice of the secretary's change of allegiance and that of his wife's, was filed with Polk County auditor Ernest Olmsted.

Recently Iowa Democrats discussed naming Wallace as a delegate-at-large to the national convention, but the secretary's office in Washington indicated he did not favor this selection, although he was planning then to change his party affiliation.

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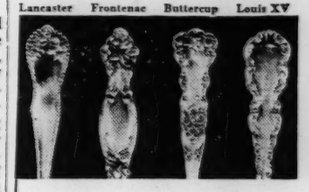

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Chantilly	Old English
Chrysanthemum	Orange Blossom
Colonial	Paul Revere
Georgian	Rosalind
King Edward	Versailles
Les Cinq Fleurs	Violet

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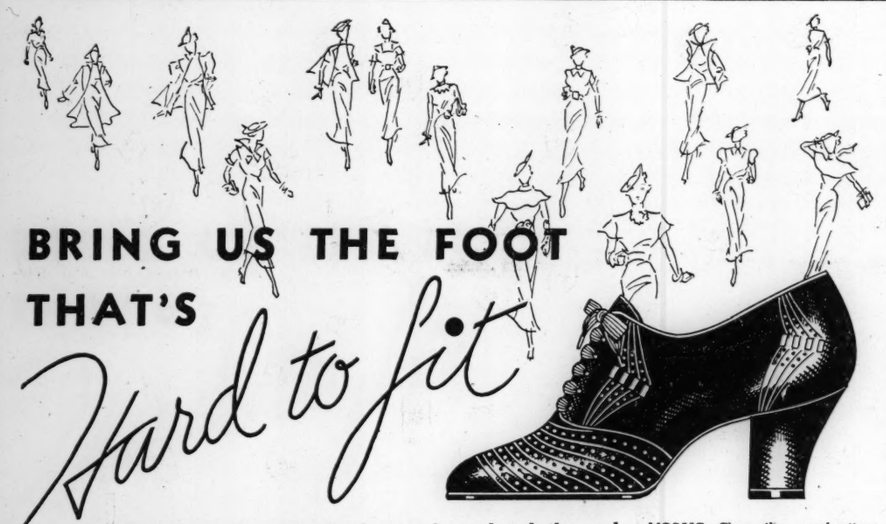

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FITTED at five points—the heel securely enclosed, the arch firmly supported, the waist snugly encased . . . every variation of the foot, every detail, is expertly taken care of in Free Tread Shoes. For, by a miracle in design—the forepart so cleverly fashioned—these shoes appear no wider than the shoes you are wearing, yet give added room for the toes. Chic, slenderizing, trim—Free Tread Shoes fit the foot as though they had been fashioned by hand—actually made to order . . . give barefoot freedom.

No bunching up, no cramping . . . your foot is permitted to rest in a normal position, level with the sole. There's a wealth of comfort in these stylish shoes—matched to the mode of the hour. Now, in Free Treads, you walk, run, stand with perfect freedom. Yet here—in every particular, color, design, perforations, heels in four heights—is the dominant note of fashion.

Ask Wilbur Coon dealers, listed below, to show you how this miracle in design has been accomplished. Stop in for a leisurely try-on . . . see for yourself how comfortable your feet feel—how slender, modish, and trim they look! All styles, $10.

MOSAIC—Clear thru perforations make this medium heel oxford stylish and comfortable. In blue, white or black kid. $10.

BERKSHIRE—This very tailored medium heel oxford is recommended for its superb comfort qualities. In brown or black kid. $10.

STRIDE—This military heel is popular because it is so comfortable and stylish. In brown or black. $10.

FREE TREAD SHOES FIT NOT ONLY (1) LENGTH, (2) WIDTH, BUT ALSO, (3) WAIST, (4) INSTEP, AND (5) HEEL

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Albany, N. Y.—Famous Shoe Store, 71 N. Pearl St.
Allentown, Pa.—Koreeto Shop, 21 North 6th St.
Asbury Park, N.J.—Grossman Shoe Store, 708 Cookman Av.
Baltimore, Md.—S. Dalsheimer & Bro., 213 N. Liberty St.
Bangor, Me.—Standard Shoe Store, 48 Main St.
Boston, Mass.—Crossett Shoe Store, 80 Boylston St.
Boston, Mass.—Plotkin Bros., 364 Boylston St.
Boston, Mass.—Ross Bros., Little Bldg., 80 Boylston St.
Boston, Mass.—Solby-Bayes Co., 51 West St.
Bridgeport, Conn.—Burns Shoe Shop, 33 Cannon St.
Brooklyn, N. Y.—Allgaier's, 1393 Broadway
Brooklyn, N. Y.—Palter & Fitzgerald, 297 Livingston St.
Buffalo, N. Y.—L. N. Ellsworth, 1332 Jefferson Ave.
Buffalo, N. Y.—Hens & Kelly, Main and Mohawk
Buffalo, N. Y.—F. J. Luedeman, 518 High St.
Burlington, Vt.—Gee's Shoe Shop, 84 Church St.
Camden, N. J.—Kobus Shoe Store, 932 Broadway
Concord, N. H.—Tonkin & Fraser, 63 N. Main St.
Dover, N. J.—S. J. Wildrick & Son, 7 North Bergen St.
Elizabeth, N. J.—Hilgendorff's, 1166 East Jersey St.
Erie, Pa.—M. A. Krug & Son, 1624 Peach St.
Far Rockaway, N. Y.—Albert Hyman, 1037 Central Ave.
Hackensack, N. J.—H. L. Westervelt, 240 Main St.
Harrisburg, Pa.—Moog Bros., 13 S. Third St.
Hartford, Conn.—Battey's Shoe Store, 1023 Main St.
Jamaica, L.I.—Allgaier's, 147-15 Jamaica Av., Surphin "L"
Lawrence, Mass.—George Lord & Son, 445 Essex St.
Lewiston, Me.—B. Peck Co.
Littleton, New Hamp.—F. E. Goold
Lynn, Mass.—Baker's Family Shoe Store, 101 Munroe St.
Manchester, N. H.—John O. Morganstern, 1149 Elm St.
Montclair, N. J.—Montclair Bootery, 602 Bloomfield Ave.
Morristown, N. J.—Buechler's, 28 Speedwell Ave.
Newark, N. J.—Wilbur Coon Shoes, Inc., 34 Halsey St.
Newark, N. J.—Riemer's, 548 Springfield Ave.
Newark, N. J.—Wm Storch, 421 Springfield Ave.
New Bedford, Mass.—Nichols & Damon, 103 William St.
New Haven, Conn.—Lund's Inc. 845 Chapel St.
New London, Conn.—John Elion, 79 State St.
New York City—Arch Frame Corp., 16 West 37th St.
Bronx—Bieber's Wilbur Coon Shoes, 2302 Gr. Concourse
New York City—Wilbur Coon Shoe Shop, 22 W. 46th St.
New York City—Wilbur Coon Foot Comfort Shop, 42 E. 59th St.
New York City—Pedeveloper, Inc., 3843 Broadway at 160
New York City—E. & J. Stadler, 3rd Ave., Cor. 66th
Norfolk, Va.—Wray Shoe Co., 411 Granby St.
North Adams, Mass.—James Martin, 20 Holden St.
Orange, N. J.—B. Grossman & Co., 235 Main St.
Passaic, N. J.—Steckler's, 706 Main Avenue
Paterson, N. J.—Malools, 84 Broadway
Perth Amboy, N. J.—Slobodien's, 143 Smith St.
Philadelphia, Pa.—The Freeman Co., 1020 Chestnut St. and 3628 Germantown Ave.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—J. R. Nofsinger, Jenkins Arcade
Pittsfield, Mass.—Betters Shpe Store, 84 North St.
Portland, Me.—The Corrective Shoe Shop, Baxter Block
Poughkeepsie, N.Y.—Friedman's Royal Shoe Shop, 368 Main
Providence, R. I.—Sterling Shoe Store, 220 Weybosset St.
Putnam, Conn.—Bugbee Corp.
Quincy, Mass.—Moorhead's Shoe Store, 1547 Hancock St.
Reading, Pa.—Pomeroy's, Inc.
Red Bank, N. J.—Albert S. Miller, 18 Broad St.
Richmond Hill, N. Y.—Paramount Shoe Shop, 111-21 Jamaica Ave.
Richmond, Va.—The Chandler Co., 325 N. 25th St.
Roanoke, Va.—Bush Flora Co.
Rochester, N. Y.—Leckingers, 43 Clinton Ave. N.
Schenectady, N. Y.—Philip Gould Est., 793 Albany St.
Scranton, Pa.—Lewis & Reilly, 112 Wyoming Ave.
Southbridge, Mass.—G. Gregoire & Son, 15 Hamilton St.
Stamford, Conn.—F. W. Jerman, 295 Atlantic St.
Syracuse, N. Y.—W. H. Lynch Shoe Co., 401 S. Clinton
Trenton, N. J.—H. W. Antniel Co., 135 Academy St.
Union City, N.J.—Claridge Shoe Shop, 813 Bergenline Av.
Utica, N. Y.—Reynolds Boot Shop, 128 Columbia St.
Washington, D.C.—Boyce & Lewis, Inc., 439-7th St., N.W.
Willimantic, Conn.—Brick and Sullivan
Wilmington, Del.—M. Monahan, 4th and Madison
Worcester, Mass.—Spec. Meas. Bootery, 45 Pleasant St.
Yonkers, N. Y.—J. Cantor, 44 Palisade Ave.
York, Pa.—Ed. Reineberg, 19 S. George St.

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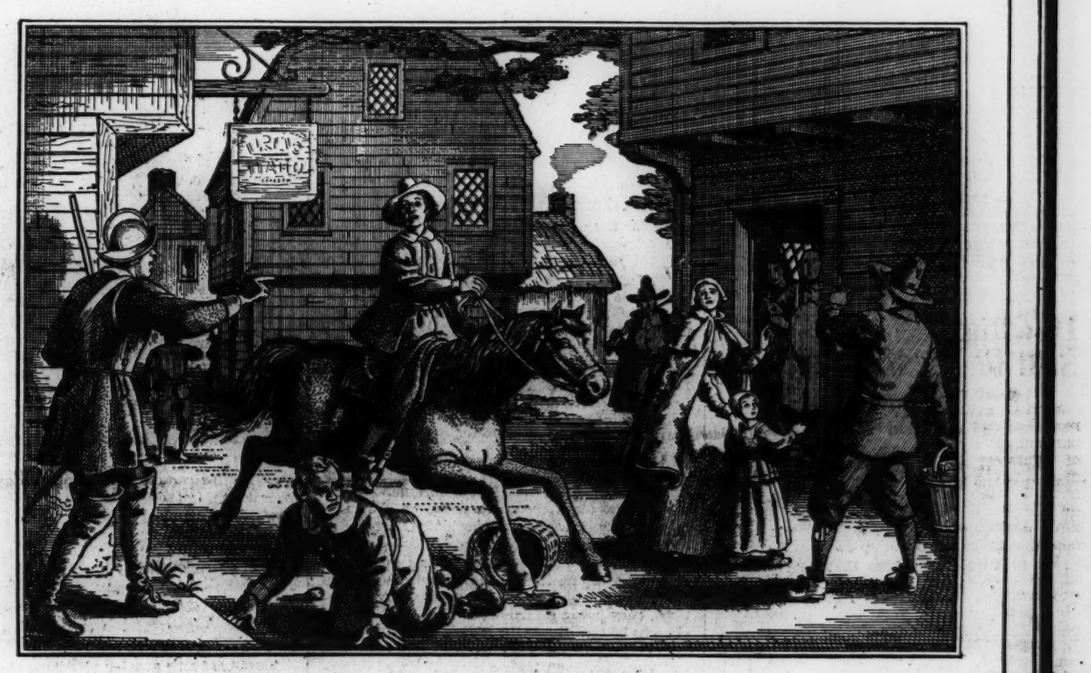
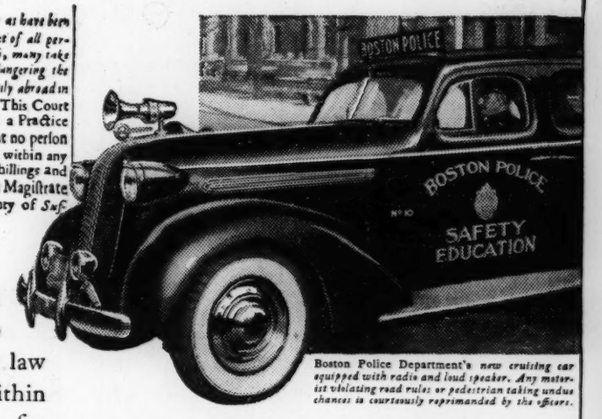


HIGHWAY SAFETY

a problem in 1662—an exigency in 1936

Whereas it appears, that notwithstanding such wholesome Orders as have been heretofore made by the Select men of Boston, provided for the Restraint of all persons from violent Riding in the streets of the said Town: Yet nevertheless, many take the liberty and boldness to Gallop frequently therein, to the great endangering the Bodies and Limbs of many persons, especially Children, who are ordinarily abroad in the streets, and not of age or discretion suddenly to escape such danger. This Court having seriously considered the Premises, being careful to prevent a Practice that is like to be of such dangerous consequence, Do Order, That no person whatsoever shall after the Publication hereof, Gallop any Horse within any the streets of the said Town, upon Penalty of forfeiting Three shillings and four pence for every such Offence, upon conviction before any one Magistrate or Commissioner of *Boston*, to be paid to the Treasurer of the County of *Suffolk*; unless it appear on extreme necessity.



Boston Police Department's *new cruising car equipped with radio and loud speaker. Any motorist violating road rules or pedestrian taking undue chances is courteously reprimanded by the officers.*

In 1662 the General Court, appalled at the increasing number of accidents to pedestrians on Boston streets, passed a law forbidding the galloping of horses within the limits of the town. The penalty for breaking this law was a fine of three shillings and four pence.

Today, with the statute books of the New England states studded with severe penalties for reckless driving, the appalling loss of life and limb continues. In 1935 over 49,000 people were killed or injured in Massachusetts alone. This is *one hundred and thirty-four times* the combined casualty lists of Americans and British at Lexington and Concord. It is *twice* the A. E. F. casualty list in the World War for all *six* New England states.

The answer? Do your part by taking a sincere and cooperative interest in safe driving when you are behind the wheel on the highway. And when you are walking, pay careful and particular heed to traffic signals. We commend the splendid safety work which is being carried forward by city, state and federal agencies, by insurance companies and automobile manufacturers, to bring this exigency before the people and provide its solution.

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Senate Caucus Plans Strategy For Budget Bill

Democrats to Make Strenuous Effort to Pass Curley Measure

Boston Today

Budget Action In Senate Planned

After a Democratic conclave with Governor Curley, Senator William F. Madden of Boston today moved that the Senate substitute Governor Curley's entire original budget for that voted by the House last week, containing economies totaling $2,700,000.

Senate Democrats went into caucus just after noon today to form lines in support of Governor Curley's budget. The meeting was held, it was understood, to formulate strategy rather than decide upon issues.

Most Democrats have already determined that a strenuous effort should be made to substitute the budget of Governor Curley for the one adopted by the lower House last week. The House budget was based largely on reduction recommendations of the Ways and Means Committee Including a $9,000,000 bond issue, it lopped nearly $13,000,000 off the Governor's budget.

In holding a caucus, Democrats duplicated action of house Republicans who two weeks ago met and decided to oppose the Governor's requests. They were successful in most of the items they attacked. This was regarded as a serious upset to Governor Curley's power.

Senate Democrats control 19 of 40 votes, but two Republicans are considered doubtful and may vote with the sons of Jefferson and Jackson.

Today's caucus will decide whether to pass the house budget along to a third reading and then wage the debate over engrossment, thus keeping debate to one reading, or debate it both on third reading and engrossment, as did the lower house.

Dowling Issue Still in Balance

John C. L. Dowling, executive director of the Boston Welfare Department and secretary of the Board of Overseers, today confirmed rumors that the question of his continuance in office would be determined by the Board of Overseers either next Monday or Wednesday at the board's annual meeting.

Mr. Dowling then lifted the issue of his possible removal out of the abstract and placed it squarely in the category of mere routine. He said it is customary for the board to give a vote of confidence to its officers or to elect new officers at the annual meeting which usually takes place the first Monday in May.

Mr. Dowling's removal was demanded by the Finance Commission following public hearings that revealed the delivery of "fireproof coal" to persons on relief. Mr. Dowling was elected to the board in May, 1934, and given a vote of confidence at the meeting last year.

Both James A. McMurray, chairman of the board, and Mayor Mansfield today continued their strict silence on the question of Mr. Dowling's status. Mr. McMurray is one of those mentioned in City Hall circles as a possible successor to Mr. Dowling. David B. Shaw, election commissioner, has also been mentioned.

It was pointed out today that the policies of the executive director and those of the board chairman have frequently conflicted.

Mercury Hops Up to 76 Degrees

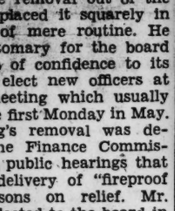
The thermometer soared to 76 degrees in mid-afternoon today as Boston basked in its warmest day since last October. For many weeks, the local citizenry has had to take forsythia, robins, crocuses and other symbols in token of the chief ingredient of spring — warm weather. Only twice this year has the thermometer given such heartening indications, once on March 31 and again on April 21, when the mercury registered 70.

Furthermore, predicted G. Harold Noyes, head of the local weather bureau, the showers expected for tonight and tomorrow will be accompanied by moderately warm weather. The temperature jumped nine degrees in two hours early this afternoon, having been 67 at noon.

The coming rain again spoils chances for Boston to bring its rainfall for the month to somewhere near normal. The total for the month is 3.52 inches, .44 inches above the usual precipitation. Since Jan. 1, 19.57 inches of rain have fallen, which is 5.93 inches above normal.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Showers and moderately warm tonight and probably Thursday; moderate southerly winds.

Northern and Southern New England: Occasional showers and somewhat warmer tonight and probably Thursday; moderate southerly winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy, probably showers tonight and Thursday, not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts: Cloudy, probably followed by showers Thursday, and in the north portion tonight, not much change in temperature.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy, followed by showers late tonight or Thursday, slightly warmer tonight.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh east winds tonight shifting to south on Thursday over north portion and fresh to strong south and southwest winds over south portion, weather somewhat overcast, probably with showers Thursday and over north portion tonight.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	56	59	Minneapolis	40	72
Bermuda	64	70	New Orleans	70	80
Chicago	64	70	New York	58	58
Denver	48	74	Norfolk	64	78
Helena	34	60	Philadelphia	62	74
Jacksonville	70	78	St. Louis	62	76
Kansas City	58	80	San Francisco	54	66
Los Angeles	54	66	Washington	64	80
Miami	74	78			

A—8 a. m., D. S. T., April 28.
B—Maximum, April 29.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 1:36 p. m.; height, 8.4 feet.
Thursday, 1:56 a. m.; height, 8.6 feet.
Light all vehicles at 4:11 p. m.

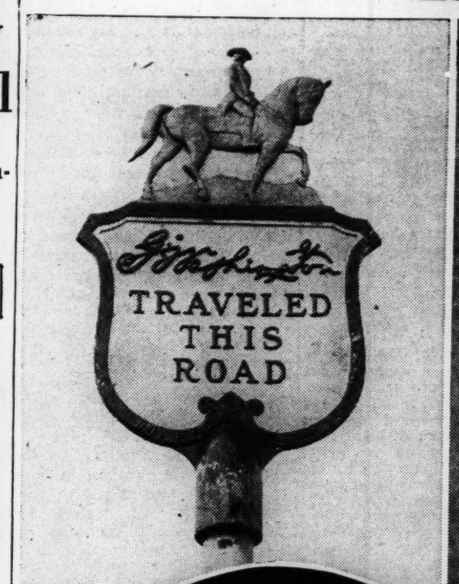
Librarian Job Held Up for Week

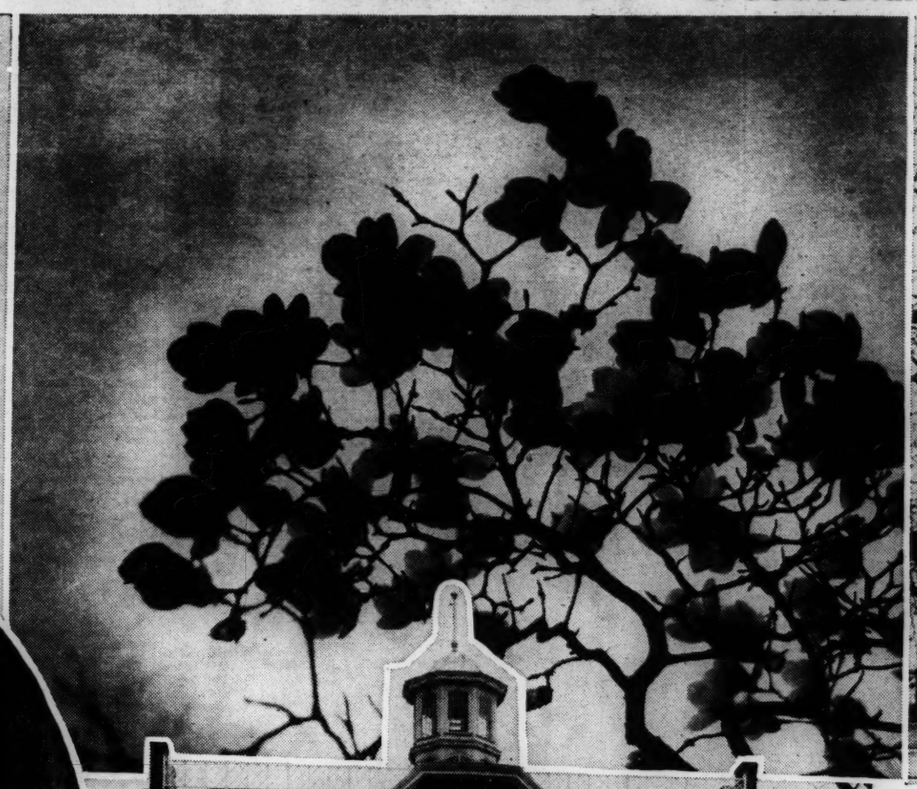
Vote by the Executive Council on the appointment of Mrs. Margaret M. O'Riordan as state librarian has been postponed for another week, it was announced this afternoon by Governor Curley. The Council was expected to vote on the nomination today, since the Governor suggested Mrs. O'Riordan's name more than a week ago.

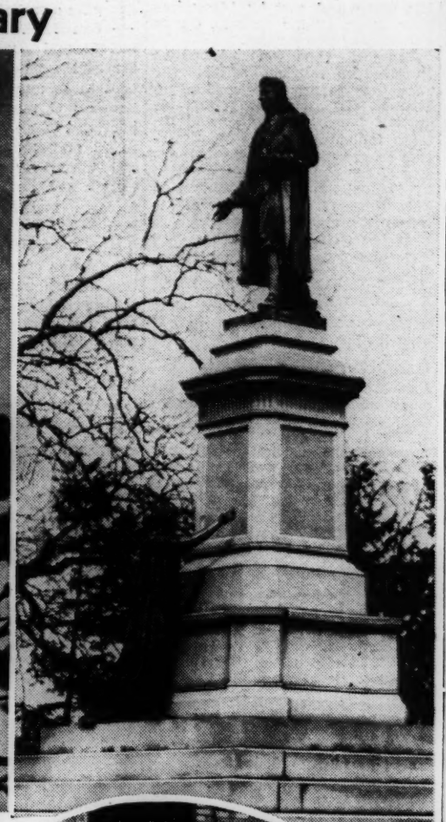
Since that time, the Boston Chapter of the Special Libraries Association, the Massachusetts Civic League, the Massachusetts League of Women Voters, the Massachusetts Library Association, and numerous individuals have protested the proposed appointment. Even the American Library Association, through its president, has expressed opposition. The post requires thorough knowledge of library technique as well as something more than a

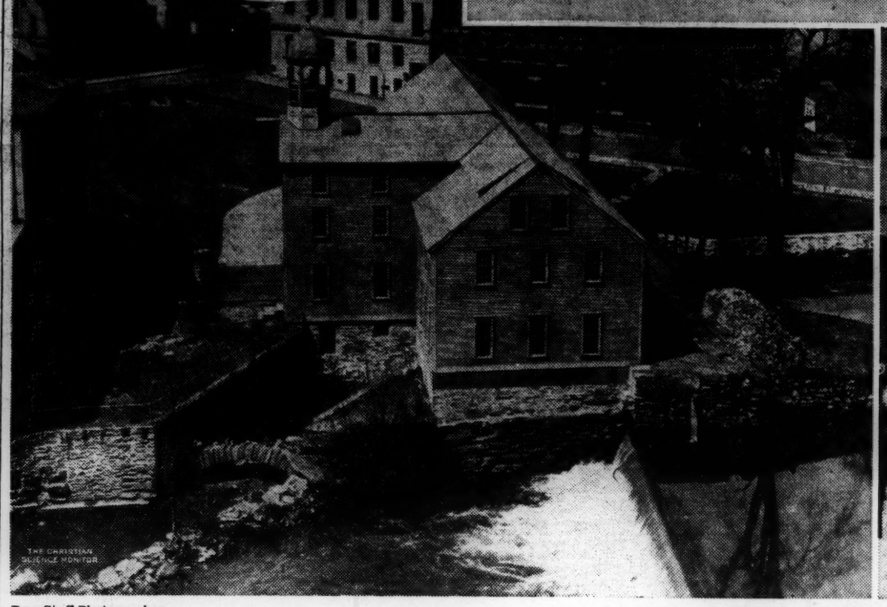
(Continued on Page 11, Column 2)

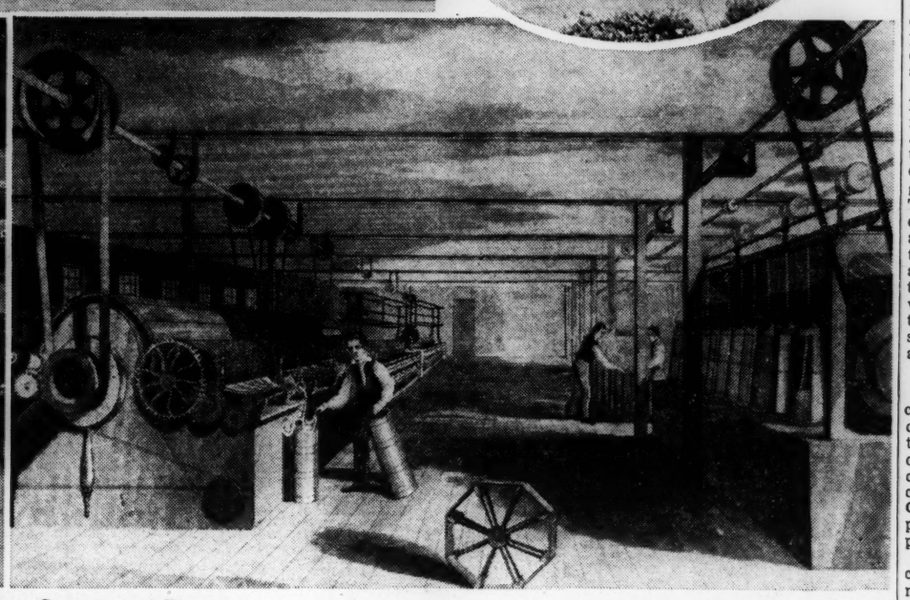
Landmarks in Rhode Island's Tercentenary











By a Staff Photographer

Scenes That Trace Three Centuries of Progress

Upper Left—Route Marker on the Highway Between Providence and Newport, R. I. Upper Center—Magnolia in Bloom at Providence. Upper Right—Roger Williams Memorial at Providence. Middle Left—Count de Rochambeau, French General Who Settled in Newport After the Revolution. Middle Center—The Colony House in Newport. Middle Right—Roger Williams's Spring at Providence. Lower Left—Old Slater Factory at Pawtucket, the First Cotton Factory in America. Lower Right—The Interior of an Early Cotton Factory

Dropping Senate Race Is Hinted by Curley

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., April 29— Governor Curley strongly hinted here last night that he would abandon his candidacy for the United States Senate and again enter the gubernatorial race "to save the Democratic Party."

Speaking as chief guest of the Worcester County Curley Club, the Governor declared his personal choice would be the senatorial candidacy but that he would be amenable to the wishes of the party. Regarding the governorship, he said:

"I don't fancy it, but I don't want the Democrats to lose what they have obtained. It is always dangerous to have a fight such as confronts the party now. The three outstanding state officers who are running for the office of Governor may result in a wide-open row that will work great harm and I guess we'll have to sit down and talk it over. I want to save the Democratic Party."

For Party Harmony

The most immediate interpretation of this remark is that the Governor is ready to step into the gubernatorial fight himself in the interest of party harmony and unity. Those who have predicted the Governor would eventually run for reelection seized upon the remark as proof of their predictions.

But they also realized party harmony could be obtained only by satisfying the ambitions of the three present candidates. Of course, Lieut. Gov. Joseph L. Hurley might be appeased by a Superior Court appointment. Paul A. Dever, Attorney General, might be headed toward the post of Lieutenant Governor with the understanding that he be groomed as a successor to Governor Curley.

But Charles F. Hurley, State Treasurer, it is understood, is in the fight to stay. Some Curley followers profess to fear the State Treasurer's strength. He possesses considerable vote-getting ability, an attribute which would help him greatly in a primary fight against the Governor.

(Continued on Page 10, Column 6)

United Aircraft To Build Addition

By the Associated Press

East Hartford, Conn., April 29

THE United Aircraft Corporation announced today it will build a 100,000-square-foot addition to its plant here.

The new quarters will house the Hamilton Standard Propellers division of the company. The company said an increase in its propeller and engine business had made necessary the construction of the addition.

Bay State to Help Rhode Island Fête

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 29— After May 4 Roger Williams may return to Massachusetts, which banished him about 300 years ago. While he will probably not avail himself of the privilege, the legality of a return trip is to be established by no less a personage than Gov. James M. Curley. Next Monday the Governor will present, in behalf of Massachusetts, the official revocation of the edict. The ceremony will take place on the terrace of the State Capitol at Providence.

Gov. Theodore Francis Green will respond for the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations. This opening date of the State Tercentenary will mark also the one hundred and sixtieth anniversary of the Rhode Island Declaration of Independence, by which that colony, two months in advance of similar action by the Continental Congress at Philadelphia, declared itself independent of the British Crown. From May 4 until Oct. 3, when a historical school pageant will close the tercentenary celebration, the smallest state in the Union will fling wide its doors to welcome the thousands upon thousands of visitors from far and near who will be flocking to its many historical and cultural shrines.

Historical Pageant

On Monday morning the signing of the Rhode Island Declaration of Independence will be re-enacted by the Colonial Dames at the Old State House, Providence. The afternoon events will include exercises on the present State House grounds by the Rhode Island Society of Sons of the Revolution, singing by the Providence Festival Chorus accompanied by the Festival Band, and an invocation by Dr. Arthur W. Cleaves, pastor of the First Baptist Church in Providence, of which Roger Williams was one of the founders.

And speaking of Roger Williams again, if that gentleman could reenter the place he called Providence he would not find the wilderness on the Mooshassuc River to which he fled in 1636. He would scarcely need

(Continued on Page 10, Column 1)

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

"STORM CHILD" (Copley)—Horror play directed by William Parke, starring Mary Young, assisted by Eric Kalkhurst, Murial Williams and Philip Huston. 8:30.

"TOBACCO ROAD" (Plymouth) — Henry Hull in the play adapted by Jack Kirkland from Erskine Caldwell's novel of brutish Georgia Crackers. 8:30. Tomorrow: 2:30.

Movies

COLONIAL THEATER—"The Great Ziegfeld," featuring William Powell, Myrna Loy, Luise Rainer and many other stars. Directed by Robert Z. Leonard, produced by Hunt Stromberg. 2:15, 8:15.

TREMONT — "Naughty Marietta," with Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy. 9, 11:15 a. m., 1:35, 4:30, 7:05, 9:50. Also "Sea Killers." 10:40 a. m., 1, 3:30, 6:15, 9. "Voice of Experience."

COOLIDGE CORNER — "My Marriage," featuring Claire Trevor, Kent Taylor, Pauline Frederick and Paul Kelley. 2:15, 5:20, 8:30. "Modern Times" with Charlie Chaplin. 3:35, 6:40, 9:50. "March of Time." 2, 5:05, 8:10.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — "Boulder Dam," with Ross Alexander, Patricia Ellis and Lyle Talbot. Fenway: 2:28, 5:05, 7:42, 10:19. Paramount: 10:32 a. m., 1:22, 4:12, 7:02, 9:52. Also "Too Many Parents," featuring Frances Farmer and Lester Matthews. Fenway: 1:10, 3:47, 6:24, 9:01. Paramount: 9:13 a. m., 12:03, 2:53, 5:43, 8:33. Tomorrow: Irvin S. Cobb in "Everybody's Old Man." Also "The Walking Dead," featuring Boris Karloff, Ricardo Cortez and Margaret Churchill.

UPTOWN—"Love Before Breakfast," with Carole Lombard and Preston Foster. 1:20, 4:20, 7:15, 10:15. Also "Love on a Bet," with Gene Raymond, Wendy Barrie and Helen Broderick. 2:40, 5:35, 8:35.

FINE ARTS — "Ecstasy," Czechoslovakian prize film (in English). 1:10, 3, 4:40, 6:30, 8:20, 10. Also Mickey Mouse cartoon. "Orphans' Benefit Picnic."

STATE AND ORPHEUM — Robert Montgomery and Myrna Loy in "Petticoat Fever." Both theaters: 11:25 a. m., 2:10, 5, 7:45, 10:30. Also "Hell-Ship Morgan," with George Bancroft and Ann Sothern. Orpheum: 10:15 a. m. Both theaters: 1:05, 3:50, 6:35, 9:25.

EXETER—"Murder of Mr. Harrigan," with Ricardo Cortez and Kay Linaker. 2, 4:55, 7:50. Also "Modern Times," starring Charlie Chaplin. 3:15, 6:10, 9:05. Tomorrow: Richard Arlen and Cecelia Parker in "The Three Live Ghosts." Also "The Voice of Bugle Ann," with Lionel Barrymore and Maureen O'Sullivan.

UNIVERSITY—Joan Crawford in "Dancing Lady." 3, 6:20, 9:40. Also Greta Garbo in "Anna Karenina." 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.

MEMORIAL — "The Ex-Mrs. Bradford," featuring William Powell. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Primitive Pitcairn," "Tickets Please," "Winged Champions," "Babes in Toyland," "Easy Pickins," "Voice of Experience," latest newsreels and other shorts.

METROPOLITAN—Joan Bennett and Cary Grant in "Big Brown Eyes." 11:20 a. m., 1:55, 4:40, 7:30, 10:20. Stage: Jack Benny, Mary Livingston, Kenny Baker, Chicken Sisters, with big revue. Sevitzky's Orchestra.

BOSTON—"The Return of Jimmy Valentine," with Roger Pryor and Charlotte Henry. 10:53 a. m., 1:57, 5:01, 7:47, 10:15. Stage: Earl Carroll Vanities, featuring Billy House. Tomorrow: Richard Dix in "Special Investigator." Stage: "Hollywood Holiday," revue topped by Irene Bordoni, Hal Le Roy, dancing genius, Joe Morrison and others.

Radio Programs
On Page 10

MODERN—"Thirteen Hours by Air." 9, 11:33 a. m., 2:06, 4:39, 7:12, 9:45. Also "Snowed Under." 10:24 a. m., 12:57, 3:30, 6:03, 8:36.

Music

SOUTH END WPA CONCERT—Orchestra, Albert Holmes, conductor. English High School, 29 Montgomery Street. 7:30.

Other Events

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB—Address by Wallace Stearns to the Young Voters' Group, 46 Beacon Street. 6:30. Tomorrow: Address on "Congress and Its Problems," by Hon. Robert Luce, former U. S. Congressman. 11.

SOUTH COVE WPA LECTURE—"Making Homes Attractive," by Miss Charlotte Abbott. Also one-act play, "Now, Don't Laugh," presented by West Roxbury Community Theater, and South End Community Chorus in a group of songs. Municipal Building, 122 Tyler Street. 8.

BRIGHTON WPA DRAMATICS — "The Patsy," presented by the Federal Theater of Mass. Music, Chester Mason, conductor. Brighton High School, Cambridge and Warren Streets. 7:30.

SOUTH END WPA LECTURE — "Recreation," by Earl Yeager, with band selections, Walter Ives, conductor. Also movies and vaudeville, South Armory, Irvington Street. 8:45.

Tomorrow

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"Ross Exhibition" guidance tour by Miss Maginnis. 11.

FENWAY PARK—Baseball game, Red Sox vs. White Sox. 3.

ROXBURY WPA DRAMATICS—Boston Civic Marionettes in "Snow White and Rose Red." Farragut School, Fenwood Road. 1:30.

Landon Away Ahead of Field In G. O. P. Vote

Bay State Primaries Give Kansas Governor Big Endorsement

Hoover Poor Second

Democratic Delegates Are Solidly Pledged to Support of Roosevelt

By virtue of a five-to-one victory over the entire field—an outcome which, while expected, surprised even the most sanguine of his supporters with its preponderance—Governor Landon of Kansas authoritatively stood today as Massachusetts' choice for the Republican presidential nomination.

Not only is he virtually assured of this State's delegation support at the Cleveland convention, but his cause is given national impetus because of the prominent place Massachusetts has always occupied in the G. O. P. scheme of things. His triumph was clean cut.

Returns from 1507 election precincts out of 1929 in Massachusetts, including Boston complete, give: Borah 4346, Hoover 7205, Knox 1908, Landon 76,554, Vanderberg 2116.

Trailing Governor Landon with but one tenth of the votes, former President Herbert Hoover showed none of the strength that many expected of him. The three remaining Republican leaders, Senator William Borah, Col. Frank M. Knox and Senator Arthur H. Vandenburg trailed far behind, showing but little vote-getting power.

For Landon as Block

While but six of the 33 Republican delegates to the National Convention were specifically pledged to Governor Landon, many others had signified their preference for him. Furthermore the tremendous demonstration of his popularity among the Republican electorate is expected to give the delegation a mandate to support him in June. Consequently the directors of the Landon campaign in Massachusetts freely predict that the Commonwealth's delegation will vote for the Kansan as a block.

The strength of the sentiment for Landon is demonstrated by the defeat in the Eleventh District of John Richardson, national committeeman from Massachusetts, and George L. Barnes, perennial delegate to the Republican conventions. They signified no choice of candidate and were beaten by two avowed Landon men, Representative Charles W. Hedges of Quincy and George C. P. Olsson of Brockton. Further evidence of the Landon widespread popularity is attested by the fact that his vote was equally strong in all Republican districts and in nowise regional.

Pledged o Roosevelt

As had been predicted, the Democratic vote swept into office those candidates pledged to the nomination of President Roosevelt. In only one case were the official Roosevelt candidates, as designated by Democratic State Chairman Joseph McGrath, beaten and then by independent candidates themselves pledged to Roosevelt.

This defection, however, is not construed as a defeat for the state machine, but rather as a testimonial to the popularity of Maurice J. Tobin, member of the Boston School Committee. His running mate, James J. O'Keefe, was swept into victory by the overwhelming vote of Mr. Tobin.

The two official Rooseveltian candidates who were beaten are Charles H. McGlue, former chairman of the Democratic State Committee and campaign manager for Governor Curley, and John P. Englert, former city councilor. Many Beacon Hill observers construe the defeat of Mr. McGlue as a blow at the Governor, as the two have been associated for many years in politics.

No Such Unanimity

In the elections for state delegates to the preprimary conventions to be held in Springfield in June there is no such unanimity of choice as in the presidential delegate contests. In both parties the leading candidates for the office of Governor received substantial backing and some half dozen candidates profess to see in yesterday's vote the assurance of their ultimate victory at the convention.

In the Republican contest for delegates to the convention both Speaker of the House Leverett Saltonstall and Former State Treasurer John W. Haigis showed great strength and each laid claim this morning to control of a sufficient number of delegates to insure their nomination next June.

Mr. Haigis, coming from Greenfield in the western part of the State, drew most of his strength from the section west of Worcester. He won all the seats in Springfield and Pittsfield as well as defeating the Saltonstall slate in Holyoke. He also cut strongly into the Saltonstall east, taking three delegates in Weymouth, five out of six in Lawrence, four out of five in Quincy, and two out of three in Wellesley.

Strong in Middlesex

Speaker Saltonstall's support was especially strong in Middlesex County, his home district and showed his strength generally throughout the entire State. Former Attorney General Joseph E. Warner made a creditable showing in his home county of Bristol.

Little apparently was decided yesterday in the fight between Representative Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.,

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

Bay State to Inaugurate Rhode Island Celebration

(Continued from Page 9)

the one thing he carried to guide him, his pocket compass, for in 1936 he would find information booths at frequent intervals along the modern highways, maps and abundant literature supplied free to the tourist, and cement markers informing the wayfarer of all the important, epoch-making events which have occurred during the past 300 years.

State Is Well Marked

To the three committees which have planned the tercentenary the visitors will owe their gratitude for the ease with which they will be able to locate points of interest. Those who thrill to the story of the early settlers of Providence, who put into practice their doctrine of a church separable from the state, will be especially interested in historical landmarks such as the two springs on the shores of Narragansett Bay beside which Roger Williams settled in 1636 to form the first settlement based on liberty of conscience.

Fleeing from Salem, Mass., in October, 1935, Williams evaded Capt. John Underhill, who had been charged by the General Court at Boston with shipping to England this English settler who had dared to rebel against the Puritans' interpretation of the Scriptures. He was accused of having "broached & dyvulged dyvers newe & dangerous opinions, against the aucthoritie of magistrates," and of having "writ lres of defamacõn both of the magistrates & churches." He had been a friend to the Indians. They respected him, and on March 24, 1638, they conveyed to him a township of land on the Mooshassuc and Pawtuxet Rivers.

Other Settlements

During the next few years he was followed by other refugees from Massachusetts — William Coddington, John Clarke, Anne Hutchinson and Samuel Gorton, who founded among them three other settlements, which eventually united with Providence to form the colony called Providence Plantation. Later, it became the Isle of Rhodes and then Rhode Island, and is today described as a North Atlantic state of the New England group, bounded on the north and east by Massachusetts, south by the Atlantic Ocean and west by Connecticut.

Founded thus on progressive thought in religious affairs, the State has rapidly developed along cultural, civic, educational and industrial lines. Remarkable and intense individualism has characterized its growth. Before the foundation of the textile industry was laid by Samuel Slater at Pawtucket in 1790, Newport was a center of intellectual life.

Early Libraries

Gathering together eminent theologians of its "Golden Age," among them Baptist, Quaker, Congregationalist, Episcopalian and Jew, Newport possessed in its private libraries books such as the "Faerie Queene," "Hudibras," "Samson Agonistes," the plays of Ben Jonson, Pope's Homer, and the plays of Molière, none of which could be found then in the library at Harvard College.

Among the earliest works obtained for the Redwood collection were those of Addison, Steele and Swift, whose books Harvard could not boast. The Redwood Library in Newport was incorporated in 1747. It had its origin in the Philosophical Society consisting of some of the most influential men of Newport in the eighteenth century. Bishop Berkeley, one of the leaders of the society and renowned for his learning, was largely responsible for the formation of the library. The Reverend Ezra Stiles, who went to Newport in 1755 as pastor of the Second Congregational Church, was influential in obtaining gifts of many valuable books for the collection.

Brown University

Brown University, which is offering interesting exhibits in the John Hay Library and the John Carter Brown Library, is a notable monument to the educational enterprise of the sons of James Brown and William Hopkins of Providence. Long absorbed in the pursuit of knowledge, Stephen Hopkins had, by 1750, made a collection of classical literature with which to start a public library in Providence. His great influence on Moses Brown, 31 years younger than himself, doubtless played no small part in the latter's participation in the founding of Rhode Island College, later renamed Brown University.

It was the "molasses-faced Moses," as he was nicknamed as a lad because of his practice of tasting the drippings from casks on the wharves, who gave Samuel Slater his opportunity to construct cotton manufacturing machinery which made America the rival of England in the textile industry.

First United States Cotton Mill

Visitors may see the Old Slater Mill at Pawtucket, the first cotton mill in the United States, where Slater carried on an extensive business. It was from his memory of the Arkwright machine models, as he learned to operate them in Derbyshire, Eng., that the young Slater had built up the American machines.

Closely collaborating with the textile and with the jewelry industries of the State, Rhode Island has a truly remarkable cultural institution in the Rhode Island School of Design, the Art Museum of which, always a great attraction to visitors, offers an especially interesting Tercentenary exhibit, in its famous Pendleton House, containing one of the finest collections of Colonial period English and American furniture.

Growth of a School

When the great Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia awoke America to its artistic poverty, Rhode Island became a pioneer in both the fine and the decorative arts. The tremendous institution now known as the Rhode Island School of Design, numbering over 1800 students, was founded some half century ago on the small sum of $1675 surviving from the centennial committee fund. The first class of 189 students met in a narrow school room on an upper floor in Westminister Street. The school now occupies more than 178,000 square feet of floor space, and a new building is being erected at the corner of Benefit Street.

Frequent events of interest to citizens and guests are to take place throughout the next six months, in all parts of the State. A tercentenary costume ball at the Cranston Street Armory and the dedication of the state airport at Hillsgrove are among the closing items for May, June includes gay parades and music festivals and a great public display of scout activities at Roger Williams Park. Olympic trials and historical pageants mark the warm days of July. Musical events and festivals of racial groups lend color to the program for August and September. Details may be obtained from the Rhode Island Tercentenary Commission, State House, Providence.

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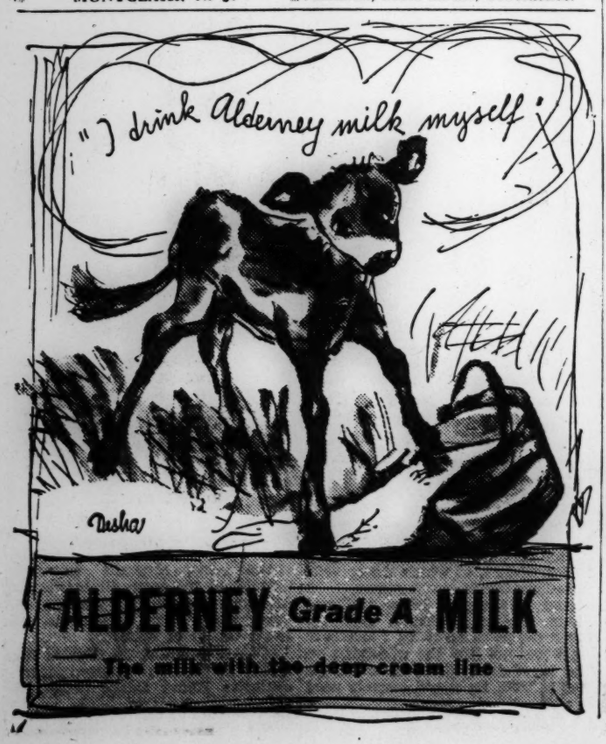

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What's Going On In the Arts

Teresa Calamara

TERESA CALAMARA, pianist, gave a recital last night in Jordan Hall. She listed Bach's Prelude and Fugue in C sharp; a Scarlatti sonata; Beethoven's Sonata in D minor (op. 31, No. 2); Chopin's G minor Ballade, D flat Nocturne, Etudes Nos. 1 and 5 from op. 25, and C sharp minor Scherzo, and miscellany by Griffes, Pick-Mangiagalli, de Falla and Infante. A large audience applauded her warmly.

Miss Calamara is a gifted player. She has an excellent technique and considerable musical feeling. These virtues hold much promise. They were partly obscured at times last night by a tendency to rush, common among young players and caused no doubt in part by the ordeal of a first public appearance. In the first three numbers this haste impaired the conveyance of an evidently clear conception of the music in hand and of the several styles involved. This sense of style is a valuable possession, which should enhance the artist's contribution when she has acquired more self-confidence.

It was especially pleasing to hear from Miss Calamara so revealing a performance of the Beethoven. Although a lesser work, this sonata is in the mood and style of the Sonata in F minor. It was apparent that Miss Calamara understood this inner content, and she played the first movement, particularly, with appreciation of emotional values. She was rather less successful with the Allegretto, which has a closer spiritual relation to the first movement than she brought out. The Adagio was played with a lyrical beauty which would have been increased by a smoother legato.

After this, the Chopin was disappointing. The Nocturne was effectively handled, but the other items suffered from stiffness of phrasing, lack of rhythmical elasticity and a hardness of tone in forte passages. The poetry of these works cannot be realized without an exquisitely singing tone and the most delicate and subtle phrasing. Nor should their poetic content be regarded as relieving a player of the duty to exact from himself a secure rhythmical basis, for without that the poetry becomes mere moonshine.

Miss Calamara caught the atmosphere of Griffes's "White Peacock," and she revealed a sense of humor in Pick-Mangiagalli's "Danse d'Olaf," but the essence of Spanish rhythms eluded her.

A pianist of so many fine qualities should be able by enlarging them to achieve much. L. A. S.

The Dance—Vivacious Program

IT WAS a lively recital that Pauline Chellis gave at the Repertory Theater last evening, starting off with a rousing welcome in the "Gagliarda," and no sagging in the middle. It might have been better to place the new group composition, "Cauldron," just before intermission. But on the whole it was a well-built program, saving the best for the last.

Miss Chellis's strong point is humor. And in the final "Petite Suite" (Stravinsky), a duet with the visiting raphy was Mr. Limon's—she shone for this quality. There were sly digs at ballet in the Valse, at old-fashioned ballroom dancing in the Polka and in the Marche and Galop many a little quirk of movement that was funny in itself.

Humor there was, too, in her composition "Cauldron" (especially the pugnacious "Combat"), done by the student dancers of her workshop group, led by the principal dancers of her concert group. This was a pot-boiling not to be taken too seriously, for from the seething movement of the opening "Conflict" through the racing "Contest" (both to music of Malipiero) to the closing "Combat" (Harsanyi), with its menacing fists and oratorical leaders, the warring factions accelerating the movement to a climax of upflung arms that brought no answer — one thought less of dramatic turbulence than of percussive feet and declamatory legs, the animal energy of healthy, well-trained young bodies. It is an excellent composition, its meat in movement rather than in ideology.

In her solo, "Rites for Spring" (Ireland), also, Miss Chellis was no wistful-tripping elf, but some more earthy creature of the woods with earth's wisdom in her laughter.

Miss Chellis danced three other solos—a lyrical "Summer," (Poulenc) with something of Mary Wigman suggested in its oft-upraised foot from a floor position (here one wondered at the choice of black for costume); a "Pesante," also notable for its earthiness, and a "Sarabande (Cathedral Dance)" (Delannoy), gracefully dressed and danced and providing the one solemn interlude of the occasion. Her first duet with Mr. Limon, "Dance Prelude" (Poulenc), was also of delightful design and costume.

Mr. Limon's electric presence was authoritatively felt the moment of his appearance. "Danza" (Prokofieff) and "Danzon" (Mompou) were the simple titles of his solos. And that's what they were—just dances. But how well spaced and patterned, how infectiously exuberant.

The Trio—after Marie Laurençin—was charming pictorially, and charmingly danced by Lilian Pearce, Thelma Cassidy and Katherine Schulze. The opening "Gagliarde" (Respighi), composed by Frances Kinsky and Edith Horne Snow, who danced it together, was vigorously conceived and vigorously done. It flowed nicely into the ensuing "Passacaglia" (Respighi), which included members of the group. Louise Doucot played the piano accompaniments patiently and understandingly, as one who has worked and rehearsed with dancers. M. L.

Goding-Thiede-Zeise Trio

WITH a program which included one trio (Brahms's in C major, op. 87), one string quartet new to Boston (Edwin J. Stringham's in F minor), and one piano quintet (César Franck's in F minor), Howard Goding, pianist, Alexander Thiede, violinist, and Karl Zeise, cellist, last night wound up their current season of chamber music concerts at the Boston Art Club. The additional artists whose assistance two-thirds of this program necessitated were Frank MacDonald, violinist, and Harry Welcome, violist.

These excellent performers, in their various groupings, played with intelligent devotion, with vigor and with delicacy, with much thought to balance and gradation of tone and to justness of tempo; and if to one listener they seemed rarely to attain that final incandescence which comes from an inspired blending of all these qualities at their best, so happy a consummation occurs but seldom in the course of a musical season.

It is a little disturbing to notice that in all but the greatest Brahms, and in nearly all of Franck, the familiar distinguishing traits begin to obtrude upon the ear as mannerisms. The C major Trio, for all its abundant charm, is not as a whole the greatest Brahms; and the Franck Quintet, despite its wide acceptance as one of the few classics of the genre, must be admitted to be as mechanically obvious as the D minor Symphony, with little of that incredible melodic felicity which redeems the symphony from dullness.

Nor did Mr. Stringham's quartet prove in any sense a valuable addition to the repertoire. A prolonged romantic solo for the first violin throughout its three movements, varied almost solely by the galvanic, forced animation of the main theme of its finale, it reduced the remaining instruments of the quartet to a continuously subordinate role, forcing them to furnish an uninterrupted accompaniment, occasionally agitated but always devoid of polyphonic interest. Harmonically the music lacked consistency. Predominantly characterized by a somewhat saccharine chromaticism, it indulged also in fleeting experiments with more acidulous idioms, even with polytonality. Injudiciously written to keep all four instruments continuously busy, the work must have been even more exhausting to play than to hear.

For the varying but generally excellent quality of their performance in this as well as in the other works which comprised their program, the players were warmly applauded by a large and attentive audience. S. S.

Tuesday Symphony Concert

A SCANDINAVIAN (or should we say a Baltic?) program was chosen by Dr. Koussevitzky to conclude the Tuesday series of concerts, devoted this year to music by nationality. Svendsen's "Carnival in Paris," Grieg's Pianoforte Concerto and Sibelius's Second Symphony made up the list. Mr. Sanromá was the soloist.

Mr. Burgin conducted the first two numbers, presumably because of the demands made upon Mr. Koussevitzky's time by the rehearsal and two performances of the St. Matthew Passion. The assistant conductor was entirely adequate to the requirements of Svendsen's gay episode and of Grieg's pretty concerto. Mr. Sanromá, definitely a modernist, adapted himself with facility to the gentle moods of the work. Probably lack of sufficient rehearsal time accounts for some slight lapses in synchronization.

Dr. Koussevitzky returned to the podium to close the series with this symphony of Sibelius's which has become one of his sure-fire pieces. Mr. Burgin had been excused from playing in this work, and his absence, with that of Mr. Szulc from his post at the kettledrums, probably explains a lessening of vitality of the performance. Nevertheless, the symphony made its effect, and the audience lingered long to applaud. L. A. S.

Appearing at the Repertory

Vandamm Studio

Miriam Winslow, Who Will Give Recitals With Her Dance Group, Saturday Afternoon and Evening

Ministers Oppose Flag Salute Law As Unconstitutional

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., April 29 —Repeal of the compulsory flag salute law is urged in a resolution adopted by the Hampshire Association of Congregational and Christian Churches and Ministers.

The resolution says: "Our ancestors guaranteed this religious liberty to their descendants in the first amendment to the Constitution and in the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts," and adds that "We . . . believe that the compulsory allegiance to the flag does interfere with the worship of certain groups."

Interest was aroused in the issue recently by the appearance in court of three Belchertown, Mass., children, whose father, a member of the cult known as "Jehovah's Witnesses," was fined and the children ordered sent to the county training school. Appeal was taken and the case is scheduled to be heard in June.

Vulcania Brings Many Passengers

Setting new records is becoming just a mere incident in the routine of the Italian Line, water-front circles here are beginning to believe.

First it's the shortest time to Boston in crossing the Atlantic; then speediest ship in Boston service; largest palatial liner in regular service to this port.

But today, it's a different record—largest passenger list coming from Europe this year. It's the Vulcania, renovated and speedy motorship, coming from the Mediterranean ports, due at Commonwealth Pier late this afternoon, with 850 passengers on board, 225 of them for Boston. This figure is about three times the total brought to Boston by any other transatlantic ship this year, line officials say.

Slightly over four days were taken in crossing from the Azores Islands to Boston.

Curley Hints He May Postpone Race for Senate

(Continued from Page 9)

even if the latter received the favor of the pre-primary convention.

If the Governor really intends to change campaign horses, one group expects him to make a definite announcement on May 2 when he attends a banquet here in honor of Representative Edward J. Kelley, Democratic floor leader in the House, and defeated Democratic candidate for Mayor.

Only Guesses Yet

Not everyone agrees, however, that Mr. Curley will abandon his Senatorial ambitions. They hang upon the words spoken by the Governor when he said: "Of course I look with great favor upon the United States Senate where you live in an attitude of luxury and ease. I have never worked so hard in my life as I have in the past year and one half as Governor of Massachusetts."

The Senatorial prognosticators contend the Governor will sit down with the three candidates and attempt to force an agreement on one candidate and thus eliminate the possibility of party dissension over the gubernatorial nomination. These same men looked upon Judge John E. Swift as a possible compromise candidate. His resignation from the Superior Court bench would supply an opening for Lieutenant Governor Hurley and thus take him out of the struggle.

Whitney Is Named Managing Director Of Hotel Kenmore

Known to a wide business and professional circle through his work as promotional manager of the hotel, Lee Whitney is receiving congratulations today on his advancement to the post of managing director of Hotel Kenmore. He takes over his new post May 1. He succeeds Col. Colyar P. Dodson, former president and managing director, who is retiring.

Mr. Witney is a native of Everett, Wash., and attended the University of Washington at Seattle before coming East to take up his position with Hotel Kenmore. He is a first lieutenant in the quartermaster corps of the United States Army Reserve, past president of the Lions Club, honorary member of the Automotive Boosters Club of America, member of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity, former secretary of the Hotel Greeters Association and a member of many other social organizations.

Also of interest to Back Bay hotel patrons is the news that title to Hotel Hemenway, which occupies the block at Westland Avenue, Hemenway and Burbank Streets in the Fenway, has passed from the Franklin Savings Bank to Louis Ziman, well-known Boston real estate operator, who plans to renovate it and modernize it throughout.

Many celebrities from all parts of the world have enjoyed the hospitality of this hotel during the past 35 years. Its eight stories house 120 suites of one, two and three rooms, a large dining room, parlor and lounge.

$19,478,872 Bond Claim Filed Against New Haven Road

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 29 (AP) —The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad anounced today that a claim of $19,478,872 had been filed against it in behalf of holders of first mortgage 4½ per cent gold bonds of the New York, Westchester & Boston Railway Company.

The bonds were guaranteed as to principal and interest by the New Haven Railroad, now in the process of reorganization under the Federal Bankruptcy Act.

The claim was filed with G. T. Carmichael, comptroller for the railroad, by C. L. Bardo, trustee for the Westchester. Mr. Bardo was authorized several weeks ago by Judge Carroll C. Hincks of the United States District Court to file claims in behalf of bondholders of the Westchester, a subsidiary of the New Haven road, and, like its parent company, now being reorganized.

Primary Runs True to Form With Everything Undecided

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Another preprimary has gone and today accurate results are hard to evaluate. The Landon landslide was discounted. It was expected by all. The wiseacres in politics also foresaw that Former State Treasurer John H. Haigis of Greenfield and Speaker Leverett Saltonstall of Newton would divide the lion's share of delegates to the coming state Republican convention in Springfield in their race for the nomination for Governor.

The morning-after returns are unsatisfactory, of course, to all the candidates. The vote cast was but a fraction of the total vote in the State. The facts are, the preprimary has not worked out as its sponsors fondly hoped when the state Legislature brought it into being.

Conventions Come Next

The pre-primary conventions, too, will make their decisions in June. The machine leaders will be more felt than heard from. Two years ago James M. Curley, then Mayor of Boston, showed what could be done to the machine-convention-nominated ticket when he retired Brig. Gen. Charles H. Cole from politics in Massachusetts in the fall popular primaries.

So the primary held yesterday, and the decisions which will be apparent when the returns are all in Secretary Frederic W. Cook's hands, will not necessarily remain the final decisions after the final primary is held next September.

Today, even tomorrow and the day after, will not determine final results. Many of the candidates will submit to the tests of yesterday. Others will appeal from the decision of the handful of people who voted yesterday in both party primaries.

Republican Situation

The Republican position has been fairly clear all the time. There have been an unusual number of candidates for all offices, for the future seems bright and as yet no one knows who will emerge from the coming Republican state convention as winners. In the Democratic party contest there has been an uncertainty as to just what Governor Curley will do. He showed two years ago what he could and would do when the results didn't suit him. There's an uneasy feeling among the Democrats that the Governor hasn't showed his hand even yet.

That he's the active as well as titular head of his party here in Massachusetts his every action and word attest. The Democratic party in Massachusetts is so in name only at the present time. For the nonce what James M. Curley says will go so far as the Democrats are concerned.

How conditions change and how men change with them! That's not a particularly new or original expression. But it's true. Ten or fifteen years ago, had anyone said that in 1936 James M. Curley would be ruling the Democratic camp in Massachusetts that prophet would have been held up to laughter.

Curley Is Boss

But look at the Democrats today. So long as they don't oppose the Governor in anything he wants they are fairly safe politically. Senator David I. Walsh acquieses. Senator Coolidge, who does not know whether he'll continue to wear his toga or not, likewise hasn't peeped.

If the Governor had the sense of humor some observers have, he'd be so taken by laughter at the plight of his erstwhile enemies that he'd be unfit for active service under the golden dome. But if he does see the fun he maintains his equilibrium by sticking his tongue stealthily into his cheek.

So, the Governor will decide who will be the real Democratic candidate for Governor, Charles Francis Hurley, Joseph Leo Hurley and Paul Andrew Dever, State Treasurer, Lieutenant Governor and Attorney General, respectively, will be very apt to attend his promised gubernatorial candidate class of instruction and hear the Governor tell them what to do and who's to run for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Treasurer and United States Senator on the Democratic ticket this fall here in Massachusetts.

Rush Jones

Colby Senior Honored

WATERVILLE, Me., April 29 (AP) —Colby College seniors voted to award Herbert Deveber of Newburyport, Mass., the Condon Medal, presented annually to the senior deemed the best college citizen during his four-year term. Deveber, president of the class, has been prominent in athletics.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

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To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailings	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Columbus	April 30	Plymouth	May 7	Apr. 29, 8:00 pm	Apr. 30, 1:00 pm
Europa	May 2 (mid.)	Cherbourg	May 8	May 2, 1:00 pm	May 2, 7:00 pm

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailings		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Maunganui	San Francisco	May 6	May 1, 4:00 pm	May 1, 7:30 pm

To China and Japan

Steamship	Sailings		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. McKinley	Seattle	May 9	May 4, 4:00 pm	May 4, 7:30 pm
Pres. Hoover	San Francisco	May 16	May 11, 4:00 pm	May 11, 7:30 pm

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00 'The Monitor Views the News'	Top Hatters Orchestra	Sox-Chicago game	Hits and Encores: music; talks
5:15 "Tim Tyler's Luck"	Top Hatters Orchestra	Jack Onslow's baseball school	Hits and Encores: talks; music
5:30 "The Singing Lady": sketch	Chick Webb's Orchestra	Air Adventures of Jimmie Allen	Hits and Encores: music; talks
5:45 'Little Orphan Annie': sketch	"Checkerboard": variety	Dick Tracy: detective drama	Revue: popular recording
6:00 News; Journal; talk	News; Jack Ingersoll	Yankee News Service	'Buck Rogers in 25th Century'
6:15 Mary Small, songs	"Terry and Ted": sketch	Spotlight Revue: variety	"Bobby Benson & Sunny Jim"
6:30 News; songs; sports briefs	"Theater of the Air"	Scores: dramatic sketch	Washington backstage
6:45 Lowell Thomas, news	Jay Wesley's Sport Review	Renfrew of the Mounted	Sports reports; organist
7:00 "Easy Aces": comedy sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy": sketch	"Fred and Helen Pent"	Yankee News Service
7:15 Talk, "Olympic Prospects"	"Uncle Ezra": sketch	"Blue Flames" quartet	Talk, Gov. James M. Curley
7:30 "Lum and Abner": sketch	Studio chorus recital	Kate Smith: Miller's Orch.	"Dixieland Band"
7:45 Talk, Leverett Saltonstall	Musical Moments: recording	Boake Carter, news comment	Dick Stabile's Orchestra
8:00 Willie and Eugene Howard;	"One Man's Family": drama,	Cavalcade of America: dra-	"Master of Mystery": local
8:15 Fifi D'Orsay, orchestra	from San Francisco	matic sketch; orchestra	dramatic sketch
8:30 "Lavender and Old Lace":	Serenade: Wayne King and	George Burns & Gracie Allen;	Harry Rodgers, organist
8:45 soloists; Haenschen's Orch.	his orchestra; soloist	Milton Watson; Renard's Or.	Charles Barnet's Orchestra
9:00 NBC Concert Hour: concert	Town Hall Tonight: Fred	Lily Pons, soprano; mixed	Jack Hylton's Orchestra
9:15 orchestra, directed by	Allen; Portland Hoffa; Play-	chorus; Kostelanetz's Orch.	Talk, Andrew F. Kelley
9:30 Cesare Sodero	ers; male quartet; Van	Talk by Rep. Clare Fenerty	Red Thompkins's Orchestra
9:45 NBC Concert Orchestra	Steeden's Orchestra	of Pennsylvania	Yankee News Service
10:00 "Monkey Face": network	"Your Hit Parade": Ray Sin-	'Gang Busters': G-Men drama	Network speaker
10:15 one-act play; music	atra's Orchestra; soloists	with Phillips Lord	Network speaker
10:30 "Whirligig": variety show;	"Your Hit Parade": Ray Sin-	News dramatizations	Sport program
10:45 Lester Vail; soloists; orch.	atra's Orchestra; soloists	"Let's Have Less Noises"	Sport program
11:00 Reports; news; Ranny Weeks	Forecasts, E B. Rideout; news	Yankee News Service	Freddy Martin's Orchestra
11:15 and his orchestra	Sports Review; Musical Turns	"Snapshots": dance music	Lloyd Huntley's Orchestra
11:30 Dick Mansfield's Orchestra	Earl Hines's Orchestra	Meyer Davis's Orchestra	Kay Kyser's Orchestra
11:45 Dick Mansfield's Orchestra	Jesse Crawford, organist	Meyer Davis's Orchestra	Kay Kyser's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

9:00 WBZ. "Hymns of All Churches."
9:00 WNAC (WOR — Mutual), Morning Matinee: Nancy White, fashion speaker; Jessica Dragonette; Hal Kemp's Orchestra.
11:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), United States Navy Band concert.
12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; orchestra.
2:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air.
3:00 WNAC, Boston Red Sox-Chicago baseball game, Fred Hoey, reporter.
4:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Radio Guild drama: "Moody's "The Great Divide."
5:30 WEEI (WEAF—National), Finishing of cable-spinning operations on Golden Gate bridge.
6:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

7:45 WBZ, Music Is My Hobby: viola recital, Prof. Albert S. Coolidge, Harvard.
8:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Air Show: Alexander Gray; Charles Hanson Towne; Mark Warnow's Orchestra.
8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra; Charles Hackett, tenor.
8:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Rudy Vallee Hour: sketch; Natalie Bodanskaya; Ted Bergman.
8:00 WMEX (WMCA—Intercity), "Five Star Final": dramatizations of the news.
8:30 WBZ, Massachusetts Institute of Technology Open House: Glee Club and Octet.
8:30 WNAC (WOR—Mutual), Little Symphony Orchestra, Philip James, conductor.
8:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Talk, "Waste and Taxes," Rep. Roy L. Wodruff.
9:00 WNAC (WABC — Columbia), Casa Loma Orchestra; Walter O'Keefe; soloist.
9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Death Valley Days": dramatic sketch of the West.
9:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Ed Wynn in "Gulliver the Traveler."
9:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "America's Town Meeting": "Is Our Freedom in Danger?" George Sokolsky, Stanley High, Lyman Bryson.

Late Evening

10:00 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), Dr. Charles M. Courboin, organist.
10:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Bing Crosby and Jimmy Dorsey's Orchestra; Bob Burns; Leopold Stokowski and Philadelphia Orchestra; Louis Prima's New Orleans Five.
10:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Dramatizations of the news.
10:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), Eastman School Festival of American Music: Rochester Philharmonic Orchestra, Howard Hanson, conductor.
11:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Ninth annual International Petroleum Exposition, Tulsa, Okla.; Tulsa WPA Symphony Orchestra; band; 200-voice choir.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:30	WBZ	990kc
6:00	WORL	920kc

Shortwave News

12:30	W1XK	9.57mc
5:30	W1XAL	11.79mc

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Landon Wins In Massachusetts Pre-Primaries

(Continued from Page 9)

and former Mayor Sinclair Weeks of Newton for the Republican nomination for Senator. Both claim satisfaction with the result, but it left very little to choose between the two as to indications of strength.

On the Democratic side in the contest for delegates State Treasurer Charles F. Hurley apparently came out slightly ahead of his two rivals and may have possibly garnered a majority of the delegates to the convention. This, however, is strongly denied by both Lieut. Gov. Joseph L. Hurley and Attorney General Paul A. Dever, each of whom claims to have received sufficient support to ensure his nomination to the governorship.

Wong Lee Elected

An interesting sidelight on the Democratic fight is the election of Wong Lee, chinese laundryman from Melrose to the convention as a Charles E. Hurley pledged delegate. In the belief of State Chairman Joseph McGrath, Lee is the first one of his race to sit in a major political convention in Massachusetts. He is also the first Massachusetts notary public of Chinese extraction. He was appointed such by Governor Curley last year. He has been in the State but three years, coming here from California where he was born.

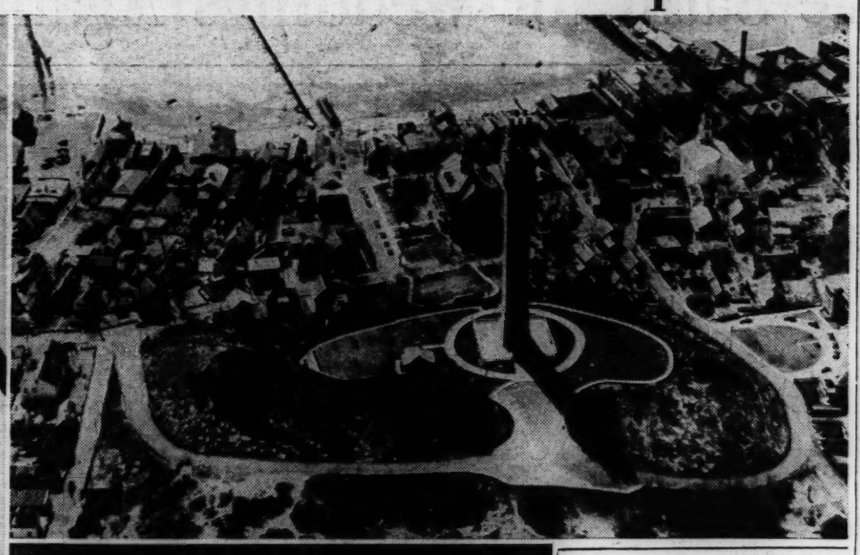
Although there was no signs of any considerable Democratic discontent with President Roosevelt, state leaders of the Democratic Party were, however, somewhat concerned with the apparent apathy of members of their party in writing in the name of their chosen candidate on the blank space left for that purpose. This may or may not be an indication of a Democratic swing away from the President. Many observers predict that it is just such apathy on the part of the state democracy, which may result next November in the State's return to the Republican column. There was also a scattering of votes for the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, although at no time did the number of votes indicate that the Detroit priest's forces within the Commonwealth had been doing any considerable campaigning for their leader.

Under the law which permits voters to write in the name of their candidate, if not printed on the ballot, other votes recorded yesterday threw support to Mickey Mouse, Pop Eye the Sailor, Nick Londons the wrestler, and Mae West.

National consequences of the Massachusetts vote: Page 1.

Airline to Run Summer Commuters Plane to Cape Cod

Schedule to include Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket — Travel time from Nantucket to Boston reduced from 6 hours to 1 hour and 15 minutes by air—two round trips planned each day



A new summer airline to Cape Cod, Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket, offering what is probably the first plane "commuter" service into Boston, will begin operation tomorrow out of East Boston airport. The new line, Mayflower Airlines, Inc., has four 10-passenger Stinson planes recently purchased from American Airlines.

A test flight over the entire route was flown on a scheduled time of one hour and 15 minutes. Surface travel to Nantucket takes over six hours.. The new route will go by way of Hanover, Mass., which is close to South Shore beaches, to Provincetown at the tip of the Cape. From the end of the Cape the service will proceed to Hyannis, and then span the water over to Edgartown, Martha's Vineyard, and, finally, to Nantucket Airport, Nantucket. Later, when one of the planes has been equipped with floats, the line will make a stop at Plymouth. Alternating trips both by land planes and the seaplane to Plymouth and beyond are then planned.

Two Trips a Day

Two round trips a day are planned on the Mayflower route, the planes departing from each terminal at 8 a. m. and 5:30 p. m., eastern standard time. Fares will be only slightly over regular railroad and boat fare to the offshore points. The Nantucket tariff, for instance, will be only $2 over the surface fare. A 10 per cent reduction is offered on round trips.

The commuter service will operate from Hanover, which will also be the airline's servicing field, into Boston and a monthly ticket will be sold. Cars can, of course, be left on Clark Field at Hanover. This commuter service will be run as often, Parker Gray, operations manager, said, as traffic warrants.

Adequate Airports

All of the fields used by the Mayflower line are in good shape, the firm reports. Hyannis is preparing to spend $70,000 on its field. The landings on Nantucket are upon a private field, for which a landing fee of $1 is charged. This is believed to be one of the few cases where such a fee is charged.

In addition to carrying passengers, the line intends to carry newspapers so that they may be read on the islands the same morning or evening they are published.

By a Staff Photographer

New Airline Is Read.

The Silhouette of the Stinson Plane to Be Used by Mayflower Airlines, Inc., in Its New Commuting Service Is Seen at the Upper Left. Upper Right—Provincetown From the Air. Below—Parker Gray Greets H. B. Sherman as the Mayflower Line Completes Final Test of the Run

Boston News Today

(Continued from Page 9)

nodding acquaintance with legal affairs.

Mrs. O'Riordan, who was nominated at the request of the United Democratic Women, has stated that her only qualifications are willingness and the ability to work hard.

Bushnell Hits 'Escalator System'

Dictation of candidacies from Beacon Street or Chestnut Hill and what he termed the "escalator system" of nomination in the Republican Party, roused the ire of Robert Bushnell, candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor, on the radio last night. Mr. Bushnell's speech was considered to be aimed at Speaker Leverett Saltonstal.

Ironically, Mr. Bushnell charged that old-line Republicans are "so wedded to the past and their finishing school system of candidates" that they are endangering the Republican cause in the State this year.

"Whether you like it or not," said Mr. Bushnell, "the time has gone by when a small group of people can get together on Beacon Street or Chestnut Hill and dictate who shall be governor."

Mr. Bushnell asserted that "not one of the candidates for the Republican nomination is entitled to it as a matter of right because of his alleged experience."

Umbrella Sale Doubles in March

It is an ill wind, they say, that blows no good. And into each life some rain must fall, it is said. The more the merrier, apparently, to owners of Boston department stores. Anyway, according to official reports received by Frank H. Foy, State Director of the National Emergency Council, there was a 115.8 per cent jump in the sales of umbrellas and parasols in March 1936 over March 1935.

Last month furnished an excessive rainfall according to G. Harold Noyes, Uncle Sam's weather man here in Boston. That partly solves the remarkable increase. But it doesn't explain it all.

The primary reason is improved business and spending power. That is shown in the increase of 12 per cent in the grand total net sales in Boston department stores of March, 1936, over March, 1935.

Mr. and Mrs. Boston were much better dressed last month than they were in March, 1935. There was an increase of 30.5 per cent in the sale of men's clothing and 54.9 per cent in the sale of women's suits. There was a 33.5 per cent gain in women's coats.

Although women bought more and better clothes they did not pay quite so much attention to silk and muslin underwear and toilet articles. Sales in underwear fell off 1.8 per cent and negligee and bathrobes 4.1 per cent. Her taste still clings to silk hosiery, where the sales showed an increase of 3 per cent.

Long Urges Aid For Town of Savoy

Between 12 and 15 towns of the State are n such financial straits that within the next few years they will come before the legislature seeking "unusual reimbursements," State Tax Commissioner Henry F. Long told the House Ways and Means Committee today.

The commisssioner appeared before the committee to support legislations designed tohavethe Commonwealth annually reimburse the town of Savoy $2000 to tide it over financial difficulties arising from the taking of the land for a state forest. The commissioner recommended giving the town enough to pay state and county taxes.

On the other towns, the commissioner said he was not in favor of treating them as a unit in one piece of legislation. Asked concerning the purchase of the rest of the town, the commissioner said the valuation was on the books at $171,000. He added that the state might do well to purchase five other small towns. He reminded the committee that in the event of purchase the state would be responsible for the care of people living in the community.

Savoy, the commissioner said, is in such condition that it could not get along without a $60 tax rate, adding that such a rate would make it impossible for the 299 residents to pay their bills.

Curley's Naming of Murray Viewed as Slap at Utilities

The shift of Prof. John J. Murray of Boston University from his position as associate commissioner of labor and industries to that of chairman of the State Public Utilities Commission is looked upon in many quarters as Governor Curley's answer to public utility opposition to his sliding scale rate making plans.

Professor Murray, as chairman of the special recess commission appointed to study the sliding scale system of utility rate making, authored a commission report favorable to the sliding scale. The report, which advocated the wiping away of all restrictions against municipal ownership, to provide a club which might hang over the head of those companies failing to accept the sliding scale plan, was criticized sharply by utility men at the public hearing held by the legislative committee on power and light.

In Strong Position

As chairman of the Utilities Commission, Professor Murray will be in a position to force the companies to lower their rates, when he deems them exorbitant. With him on the commission is Richard D. Grant, former chief secretary to Governor Curley. While these two do not constitute a majority of the commission, few doubt Governor Curley's ability to swing one or more of the remaining three commissioners to his side when necessary.

Professor Murray gave no verbal inkling that he would attempt any sliding scale arrangements with various utility companies, but his face took on a cryptical expression when he was asked point blank what he would do. This gives a possible indication, observers believe that Professor Murray already has plans to eventually put through the sliding scale setup.

The utilities appointment, unlike the labor commission position, is a full-time job. Therefore, Professor Murray has asked Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, president of Boston University, for a sabbatical year's leave. Dr. Marsh readily agreed and said the leave could be extended from year to year until the professor returned to his classroom.

Speculation Rife

Meanwhile, speculation is rife regarding the next move of Henry C. Attwill, the present chairman of the commission, who, when the Executive Council approves the Murray nomination, will be demoted to plain member of the commission. Mr. Attwill, when informed of the Governor's appointment, insisted he would not resign, and that he will "carry on at least for awhile."

To some the Attwill statement means that he will stay around only a short while. To these same persons Mr. Attwill's resignation is the goal sought by the appointment of Professor Murray. At any rate, various persons agree that Professor Murray is the logical man to fill the gap left when Governor Curley shifted Abraham C. Webber from the Utilities Commission to Alexander Lincoln's post on the state Board of Tax Appeals.

Many Surprised

Many were surprised that Professor Murray was not appointed to the board when Henry G. Wells, another commissioner, resigned late last year. Mr. Grant, however, received the appointment, and Professor Murray was appointed associate commissioner of labor and industries at that time.

Now that Professor Murray has finally been appointed to the utility post, his running mate, Elliott Earl, vice-chairman of the sliding scale commission, will have an influential friend in the utility department who may help him secure the administrative position he hopes to obtain. Mr. Early has written to Governor Curley asking for a utility position. It is understood, the Governor is favorably disposed.

Yale President Asks Credit For Straight Throw

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 29 (AP) —Dr. James Rowland Angell, president of Yale defended yesterday the control and accuracy of his baseball "pitching" arm.

Basing his action on a photograph caption in the Yale Daily News, student publication, which showed him throwing out the first ball as the Sons of Elihu opened their intercollegiate league baseball season last Saturday against Dartmouth, the Yale head wrote the editors:

"May I mildly demur to your caption under the exhilarating picture in today's issue of the News, showing the president of Yale University chucking a baseball into space?

"You credit me with aiming at the annoying Mr. Olson (Ted Olson, Dartmouth's star pitcher) whereas in point of fact my sights were centered on Mr. Bosworth of Yale, whom I caught directly amidships without his having to budge an inch."

Former Councilor Seeks State Office

Francis E. Kelly, a Boston lawyer and former member of the Boston City Council, today announced his candidacy for nomination to the post of Lieutenant Governor by the Democratic convention. Mr. Kelly opened headquarters at 11 Beacon Street this morning.

The candidate said that more than 250 of his friends were successful candidates for delegates to the state convention. The total number is 778, and Mr. Kelly declared that he needs only 150 more votes (a majority is necessary) to win the convention indorsement. Two years ago he was a runner-up to Lieut. Gov. Joseph L. Hurley in the Democratic primaries.

Four-Room House at $1200 New Deal Gift to Home Owners

That a four-room modern home, complete with plumbing, wiring and a heating plant, can be constructed for $1200, was the message brought to Massachusetts today by Howard L. Smith, chief architect of the New Deal's prime gesture to homeowners, the Federal Housing Administration.

Mr. Smith, here to help complete arrangements for the National Home Show, scheduled to be held in Mechanics Building under auspices of the FHA during the week of June 13, emphatically stated that a $1200 house is no joke, myth or economic impossibility. It means, he said, that practically anyone can now own his own home.

No Fancy Frills

Of course there will be no fancy frills to such a low-priced house, said Mr. Smith. The price does not include a cellar, nor does it include the cost of the land, or landscaping. The house will be built of stock materials with plain wood siding, and will have wallboard on the inside. No plastering will be done.

But, on the other hand, he continued, the house will have four good-sized rooms—two bedrooms, a bathroom and a combination of living room, dining room and kitchen. Furthermore, it will be designed by experts, with no waste space or unnecessary details.

In describing this $1200 house, Mr. Smith said that it was one of five such houses recently designed by FHA architectural experts. He declared the houses resulted from a survey to determine what can be done in housing for the lower income class with regard to livability, privacy and sanitation. He said within a week or so results of their research will be published in a bulletin entitled "Principles of Designing Small Houses." This may be obtained from FHA headquarters.

More Value to Owner

"A house designed by an architect —with aesthetic qualities and with appeal for spectators and owner— will last longer and has more value for the individual home owner than one constructed by a builder," Mr. Smith said. "Not that the builder doesn't build a good or a solid house," he hastened to add. "What I am trying to get across is the fact that an architect can give beauty to a house—something the builder usually neglects. It is just the difference between a solid house, and a solid house plus grace, beauty and dignity."

It is not requisite that prospective home owners consult architects before building, nor does the FHA make that stipulation when it insures a loan for a new home. The FHA, on the other hand, Mr. Smith declared, will supply architectural supervision if an application for an insured mortgage has been approved. This will include three inspections by an architect—one when the foundation has been laid, one when the framework is up, and one when the house is completed.

Prices May Vary

Questioned more closely about the $1200 house, Mr. Smith admitted that the final cost might vary somewhat from the original figure. Different problems arise in various parts of the country, he said. For instance, down South, the cost might be cut somewhat as there is no need of heating equipment in a warm climate. In the north, the situation is the reverse. Then too, labor presents its difficulties, such as in the Middle West, where men and materials come high. On the whole though, Mr. Smith said, the average cost will be $1200.

Rail Bonds Authorized

WASHINGTON, April 29 (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission yesterday authorized the Boston & Maine Railroad to issue $3,600,000 of first mortgage 5 per cent bonds. The obligations will be held in the road's treasury pending further order of the commission.

Study With Labor, Mrs. Roosevelt Urges Business

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 29 (AP) —Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, speaking on, "workers' education" here last night, advocated education for employers also and said she would like to see combination classes of workers and employers holding "discussions in which everybody told the truth."

The people who have the capital must begin to understand the "human side" of labor in this country. The President's wife said, and added that workers' education is important because they must understand "economic problems as a whole."

Mrs. Roosevelt addressed a capacity gathering of 3000 in Yale's Woolsey Hall at a meeting sponsored by the New Haven Industrial Relations Club.

Workers, she said, being citizens must have education so they can know what the Government is doing and added:

"When you think of the function of workers' education, consider a little the necessity for employers' education and consider that the future of the country depends not only on the adjustments between capital and labor but on the development of citizens who understand the meaning of a democracy and are willing to take up their individual burdens and help make their Government what they want it to be."

Mrs. Roosevelt, who said she attended her first workers' education class under a tree on the Bryn Mawr College campus many years ago, declared we are confronting a new period of civilization and that workers' education is important today because of the problems to be solved.

"The majority of people recognize," she said, "the fact that we are up against a new period of civilization. The difference arises, of course, when you come to discuss how you are going to settle or solve the questions that we are up against today.

"Now we are going to discuss that question for some time and I do not believe we are going to settle it satisfactorily until we have the combined brains of labor and capital and what we call the brain trusts of the various political parties also working on it."

Swedish-Built Yacht Arrives

A potential blue ribbon winner among yachts came to Boston today.

Snugly moored in a special cradle on the aft deck of the Swedish motorship Hammaren, in from Gothenburg, was the Moose, a Swedish built, 30-square-meter yacht, with which John S. Lawrence of Topsfield, widely known in textile circles, hopes to outdistance all comers in races off Marblehead this summer.

Built of mahogany, except for the deck of white pine, and equipped with chromium plate fittings, the Moose is distinctive in that the mast is stepped from the deck rather than through it. Only one other boat in this area is thus built, the Valiant, imported from Sweden last year by James Connolly Jr., of Marblehead and Newburyport.

Ship's tackle lowered the yacht overside to the harbor today and the Moose got its first taste of New England salt water, at the end of a towline en route to Marblehead. A similar boat is due to arrive here next week, imported by E. Arthur Shuman Jr. for Alfred Chase, Boston banker.

Total weight of the Moose is 6200 pounds, of which nearly 3000 is lead in the keel. Along the waterline the vessel measures 28.6 feet and over all 42.6 feet, with a beam of 7.5 feet. It was built at Kungeson, Sweden.

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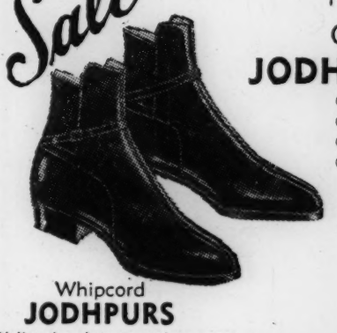

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

White Satin for Weddings Again in High Favor

Fashions—Foods
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Trousseau for the June Bride

Paris Styles This Spring Offer Delightful Outfits

By Elene Foster

Paris Fashion Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS in the spring!" Romance is in the air. Happy young people wander hand in hand in the gardens of the Tuilleries and Luxembourg and along the shady bypaths of the Bois de Boulogne. Red carpets and canopies are spread over the worn stone steps of the churches. The deep tones of the organ come to us through the open door; on either side stand "Les Suisses," in their picturesque livery, knee breeches, white stockings and coats dripping gold braid. They, with the crowds on the pavement, await the coming of the bride.

A murmur of admiration sweeps through the throng as, radiant and beautiful, clad all in white, she steps from her shiny, black motorcar. They are not disappointed, she is just as they had pictured her, this bride of 1936.

The fashion of using pale shades of mauve, pink or blue for the wedding gown was short lived in Paris and I think that we can safely predict that 99 per cent of this year's brides will be clad in white and, we might add, that at least 90 per cent will be in soft white satin. Crepe-de-Chine, taffeta, lace and georgette have all been tried out and "found wanting" and the shimmering, white satin in which our mothers and grandmothers took their marriage vows, is the material "par excellence" for the wedding gown of the bride of 1936.

The style of the wedding gown has changed but little since grandmother's day. Long sleeves, high neck and a long train remain its chief characteristics. I am sending you a photograph of Madame Roger Worth, one of this year's brides, in the satin wedding gown designed by her husband. The little orange flower buttons and coronet, the plain, perfect-fitting bodice, high in the neck and long in the sleeves, the train and tulle veil are all in the traditional manner of the House of Worth.

Captain Molyneux makes a distinguished contribution to the season's wedding gowns with a dress of soft satin with slightly draped bodice with a cluster of white flowers just under the chin, long bell sleeves and a veil of lovely Chantilly lace. Madame Lanvin departs from the conventional by making a wedding gown in her favorite material, silver lamé, giving it a medieval touch with long angel-sleeves and silver veil and coronet.

While wedding gowns are "much of a muchness," there is a vast difference since grandmother's time, in the garments which are worn underneath them. Instead of the stiff linen and embroidery, the panties, petticoats and corset covers of that remote period, the bride of 1936 wears only two garments (not counting her girdle of elastic satin), —culottes and a long slip of satin or crepe-de-Chine. "Stepins" and chemises, by the by, are almost as out of date in Paris as grandmother's starched petticoats.

Madame Yrande, one of the foremost of the Parisian lingieres, who numbers among her clients the Duchess of Kent and other royal ladies, showed me, the other day, the trousseau which she is making for a young French girl who will soon be the Duchesse de B. For the wedding costume, there are culottes of soft, white satin, a square of the material set cornerwise at the front and back and joined at the sides by a web of fine, white lace, and a slip of the same design with the squares of satin set low to admit of a wide band of lace across the top. Both of these garments were fitted as carefully as a frock.

Except on Lingerie

Lace is used very little by Madame Yrande, except for the bridal lingerie. Satin culottes with a fitted yoke of double georgette and a slip with a band of the georgette across the top are the undergarments for ordinary wear. In pink satin, handmade and with seams of the finest of hemstitching and edges neatly rolled, they are the last cry in simple elegance. And the nighties! Also in pale pink satin with long slinky skirts and fitted, decollette bodices with wide inserted bands of pink georgette, they bear a striking resemblance to a summer evening gown. In fact, Madame Yrande tells me that they are often worn as such.

Madame Yrande's negligées are famous, and these, too, often serve a double purpose, as a negligée or tea-gown and as an evening gown as well. One of these is in peach-colored georgette, all in fine pleats, those of the bodice running in a circular line, giving the effect of soft draping. A bit of green ribbon is tied about the waist and over the frock goes a long coat of black ciré satin caught together at the neck with a jade green clasp. With the coat, this is a tea-gown or negligée and without it, a perfect summer evening or dinner frock. Another in princess style is of turquoise blue satin with a deep red ribbon tied around the waist and this is worn with a jacket of Chinese brocade with a little red collar. The future Duchesse de B. has ordered this with sandals of the Chinese brocade to match.

Going-Away Costume

The bride's going-away costume is a rather important item of the trosseau. The nature of this depends, of course, on the sort of journey which she is taking. If it is a motor honeymoon, a tailored frock or suit and a top-coat is the most practical, but even this can be a bit "bridey." In these days of closed cars and dustless roads, one needn't be "drab." Germaine Bailly has a costume which seems ideal for the motor honeymoon, provided the weather is not too warm. A long, fitted coat of maized and taupe-colored checked tween fastened up the front with nickel clips and a tailored frock of the same material with the top part of the bodice and the plain, elbow sleeves of maize flannel. A hat of maize-colored felt with a taupe-colored quill, taupe suede shoes, gloves and bag completes a traveling costume which is both gay and practical.

For warmer weather there are all sorts of linen costumes, some of which look exactly like fine tweeds but have the advantage of being cooler. These are uncrushable and keep their shape beautifully. I saw one the other day in pale pink linen, also at Germain Bailly's, which had the jacket lined with printed crepe-de-Chine, a black background with pink flowers and a blouse of the same print (practical because it wouldn't soil easily) with which was worn a black hat with a narrow pink ribbon, black gloves and shoes. A swagger coat of heavy linen in the natural color is smart and can be worn with any kind of frock.

As for the rest of the trousseau, one must have at least one frock of printed crepe-de-Chine, for this will be found useful for all sorts of occasions and a plain black frock of silk crepe or light-weight woolen is also a practical item. Molyneux ties a bright-colored belt around the waist of his black street frocks and tucks a bunch of tulips or roses in at the side; and with a big, all-black hat and colored gloves and bag, matching the belt, you have no idea how smart one can be.

Simple summer frocks of linen, cotton or piqué mustn't be forgotten, and then there are the evening gowns. Lace is a most practical material for the honeymoon journey because when properly folded it does not crush. The Chanel model in pink lace with a sparkling gold thread is youthful and "bridey." Gowns of organza, organdie and chiffon are also charming but more easily crushed. Printed taffeta is one of the season's favorites and makes a lovely gown for the evening parties at which the bride will be entertained on her return from the honeymoon. And let's hope that one of the little full-skirted evening jackets in a dashingly printed taffeta will also be included in the bridal wardrobe. A long, plain cape of bright-colored georgette or chiffon is also a useful accessory which can be worn with almost any evening gown.

Having already exceeded my space limit, I can only wish the brides of 1936, "Au revoir et bon voyage."

Left: Studio Dorvyne

Upper: Left—Summer Evening Frock of Pink Lace, With a Gold Lamé Thread. The Black Velvet Belt Is Fastened With a Rhinestone Buckle. By Mlle. Chanel. Right—Mme. Roger Worth in the Wedding Gown Designed by Her Husband. Ivory Satin, Its Only Decoration the Little Orange Flower Buttons. A Coronet of Orange Blossoms Holds the Long Tulle Veil. Below—Toque of Flowers of White Piqué, With Alternating Centers of Red and Blue. By Rose Valois

Retiring From Office

Through the Editor's Window

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

YOU have heard it said, with rueful humor, that there are too many chairmen on such and such a committee, or a surplus of presidents in such and such a club. Too many cooks indeed do spoil the broth. Yet, isn't it a fact that a committee, a club, a church—in fact, any organization—cannot have too many ex-chairmen and ex-officers if they are of the right sort? An organization can count as strength each experienced member who, having served in this capacity, has at the end of his or her term stepped out of office in a wholly natural, gracious way.

Sometimes it seems as if retiring from office gracefully is indeed an art. The best of chairmen do not always achieve it. We all know the sort of ex-officer who cannot seem to let go of the reins. The way things are done by such a person's successor is never just right. Stiffness, critical silence, or even critical loud-speaking is the contribution handed down from the superior heights of "We always did it thus and so."

Alas, we all know, too, the sort of ex-officer who—at least as far as further usefulness goes—disappears from the ranks entirely. From a term of active support and effective leadership, she steps off seemingly to another planet. Having made a report, turned over her records, and supposedly passed along to her successor the high points of her experience, she figuratively flicks from her departing heels all dust of the place that has suddenly become a burden and a bore, and for a few months or a year, acts the part of a person who never even "belonged."

These are the extremes. And perhaps they both result from a too-personal feeling toward the work done—an intensity that in the one case will not let go, and in the other must turn away in revulsion. Of course neither has a place in what might be called The Art of Retiring From Office.

Who should know better than the retired officer or chairman, what kind of member would help the organization most? You who have served in this capacity, know the boon it is to have members who can always be depended upon. You can, perhaps, count this kind upon the fingers of one hand.

You have found out what it means to the work to have these members always present at meetings, having come promptly and cheerfully. You have found what it means to have them thinking about the work not just during the meeting but in the interval between meetings. You have learned to know which members willingly take on a project to carry through, and which ones, having accepted such a trust, go even further and carry it through to fulfillment.

More than once you have been grateful for the type of member who is actively ready with ideas that further the progress of the work—and, most important, who can offer these ideas for what they may be worth, and not push them through as her own personal possessions. You have probably learned to appreciate the experienced retired officer or chairman who is always quietly ready to fill in when asked, and to give lovingly to the work whatever is at that moment desired, even though it may be to serve in the humblest capacity.

* * *

Yes, who more than a retiring officer or chairman should know the kinds of members always needed by any organization? Furthermore, from whom, more than from these retiring guides, should any committee, church or club feel it has a right to expect an enriched and enriching membership? How to step out of office naturally and graciously? May not this, then, offer an answer that can promise sweetness and fruitage?

Millicent Taylor

Making a Suit From an Old Coat

Boleros, Redingotes or What You Will

By Helena Judson

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AN INGENIOUS home dressmaker, who enjoys making clothes for herself and her high-school daughter, has recently done some unusually successful remodeling. Many of the details of at least two such pieces of work seem to be so original as to be worth passing along to other mothers who do more or less of the family sewing, and may have suitable garments at hand awaiting similar remodeling.

Each one of these two pieces of work had for its basis a full length coat of good material, lined throughout, but apparently hopelessly out of style. In each case the fabric was a medium weight wool, one coat black and the other navy blue. When remodeled, each of these laid-aside coats resulted in the basis for a varied and up-to-date spring wardrobe, as each unit of the newly designed ensemble had almost endless, interchangeable possibilities which were planned for when the work of remodeling was commenced.

The navy blue coat had a good crepe-de-Chine lining of a lighter shade, which daughter at once decided was just the thing for an entire dress to wear under the coat, when remodeled. It then occurred to mother that a skirt and jacket would be more practical than a long coat for the young girl, and, by using the upper portion of the original coat as a smart little bolero, there would still be ample left for a trim, gored skirt for general wear, either with or without its matching bolero, which, by the way, could also be worn with other skirts. Another bit of ingenious planning was the decision to make the lining into a two-piece rather than a one-piece frock, so that the blouse could be worn with the cloth skirt, making an outfit suited either for indoor or street wear, without the bolero. It was decided that the only expenditure would be a remnant of print on a blue background, matching the shade of the original coat lining. This was to be used for a detachable vestee or waistcoat and draped girdle with long ends, worn with the bolero jacket and its matching skirt. While these details may seem puzzling, they resolve themselves into four very simple and practical costumes, viz.:

1. Bolero, skirt and blouse worn as a suit.
2. Bolero, skirt, waistcoat and girdle, worn as ensemble.
3. Blouse and matching skirt, worn as dress.
4. Blouse and cloth skirt, worn either as dress or suit.

In Ripping

In ripping the coat, care was taken to remove the long front facings before any cutting was done, as such pieces are important when remodeling is being planned. These strips seldom show signs of wear and their length makes them useful in adding width to a skirt or to sleeves, where horizontal piecing might complicate the work. In this case, the original front facings were used to good advantage as pleated insets or "kick pleats" on each side of the front of the gored skirt. This opened at the left side, corresponding with the fastening of a shaped cloth girdle, made from pieces not needed for the length of the new skirt, the original coat having been worn by a taller person. This girdle proved a useful unit of the ensemble, as its bib-shaped front was held at the back. When the bolero was not to be removed, a lingerie collar, jabot and cuffs gave the wearer still another street outfit, with the advantage that it was equally suited to indoor wear.

The black coat, which mother appropriated for herself, was remodeled along entirely different lines, though resulting in the same versatility. Profiting by the success of her previous careful planning, the mother-seamstress laid aside the gray satin lining of the long coat, seeing in it sufficient for an entire dress, provided it was eked out with a breadth of one of the new printed crepes, in order to add front fullness both to waist and skirt. With the remodeled coat open in front, after the prevailing redingote style, only the printed material would be in evidence and give an entirely new look to the garment. Detachable cuffs of the print would carry out the redingote effect, and the neck finish of the dress, being also of the print, would be all that was needed for the coat. With this preliminary planning, the work seemed easy! The remodeled garment, in its redingote form, could suitably be worn over any dress, as well as the one for which it was especially planned, thus giving the wearer a useful separate coat. As an afterthought, there seemed no reason why the same long coat could not play the role of a coat-dress, of the button-front type! Again, the remodeler had planned four distinct versions of the original garment, viz:

1. Redingote costume, over gray satin and print dress.
2. Long, plain coat for general wear.
3. Coat-dress of the button-front model.
4. Gray satin and print dress made from coat lining.

Using Front Facings

The long front facings of the original coat were important in this work, as they were needed to give extra width below the hips, especially when the fronts were buttoned the full length for the coat-dress. The strips were faced with black satin, stitched along the outer edge, then again stitched where laid under the front edges of the coat. This made a good finish regardless of which way the coat was to be worn. Braid loops on the right edge and bone buttons on the left adjusted the closing, according to circumstances. When worn as a redingote or as a casual coat, it was left loose below the hips. As a coat-dress, a tasseled braid girdle was substituted for a belt. Braid loops and bone buttons trimmed the slashed sleeves, which could be worn either open or closed. Buttons and loops, being flat, did not interfere with the adding of extra, detachable cuffs when desired. A long, tapering applied pocket, of the "cornucopia" type, was a modish way of hiding the now unwanted buttonholes, fortunately ony three in number, on the original coat!

Hospitality With Less Work

Menus and Service Adjusted to Make It Enjoyable

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ISN'T it a satisfaction to have your friends about you, chatting and lunching with you? Yes, it is, you agree, but you may add with a sigh, if only it weren't for the work! Sometimes the hours required to serve a "polite" luncheon are not available and the interval between meetings widens. But after all, it is the rendezvous that is important, and not any display with which it may be accomplished.

As a hostess you are licensed to proceed in a manner harmonious with your daily program. If you find you have not time to prepare the china, set the table as usual, care for the china afterward, you may offer a greatly simplified service and still please your friends. You may eliminate three fourths the dishes, much of the service, yet present an appetizing luncheon if you are willing to offer it in a slightly different way. By utilizing compartment plates, those novel, attractive plate-trays, neatly divided into several sections to accommodate the different items on the menu, you can reduce the work involved in entertaining. Instead of main plate, salad plate, dessert plate, cup and saucer, you may use only the compartment plate and cup, for which a recess is provided. Instead of a painstakingly set dining-room table, you may use the living-room as it is, with its comfortable seats and occasional tables. Linen you may omit entirely if you wish and use small paper napkins with these informal plates.

Friends Enjoy It

You will be surprised to see how kindly your friends will accept this unpretentious service. We started using the plates for committee luncheons, supposed to be very simple, but food nevertheless. In fact, because of that start we called the bright new trays "committee plates," not dreaming to what extent we would use them later. One busy day we sprang the idea on our sociable little French club to their great glee. As a final test we used the plates for a whole dozen guests invited impromptu to meet a cousin who had dropped into town. At present we use the plates rather consistently for Sunday suppers and family luncheons.

Perhaps you will be interested to know the kind of fare we have found best adapted to compartment plate service. Not soup nor ice cream you may say. No, not ice cream, but soup in bouillon cups, set in the depression provided, we have served the children at the lunch table. In general, it is easy to use any dish that keeps its shape like gelatin salad or a salad bound by a heavy dressing, chicken or tuna salad for instance; small baking powder biscuits; French pastry or individual pies. Or it is possible to serve in ramekin, patty shell or timbale any dish that does not remain in form such as creamed mushrooms. We have served spoon corn bread by baking it in paper muffin cups and placing a cupful in one of the smaller compartments on each plate. Of course you would want to follow up so dainty a portion with hot "seconds."

One word more and then the menus. We have found that we can assemble salad, dessert, relishes, garnish on each plate an hour or two ahead of time, keep the servings cold in the refrigerator until the last minute when we add the hot dish, beverage and serve. We plan the menus with this in view. We do not know of any other type of service that renders us practically secure against last-minute interruptions. Facile hospitality is indeed possible with this friendly device.

For Guests

Molded Lobster Salad
Broccoli Lemon Garnish
Hot Biscuits Orange Marmalade
Fresh Strawberry Tarts

Fruit Plate
Grilled Cheese and Bacon Sandwiches
Hot Chocolate
French Pastry Salted Nuts

Individual Chicken Pies
Asparagus Salad
Whole Wheat Wafers
Celery Sweet Pickles
Filled Date Cookies

Creamed Mushrooms in Timbales
Fresh Green Peas Melba Toast
Stuffed Celery
Individual Lemon Pies

For the Family

Hot Potato Salad
Egg and Bacon Garnish
Popovers
Fruit Cup

Grilled Assorted Sandwiches
Buttered Spinach
Milk
Ice Box Cake

Onion Soup Croutons
Individual Peach Pies

Spaghetti and Cheese
Lettuce and French Dressing
Milk
Fruit Jello

FLORIS CULVER THOMPSON

Two Favorites From Ohio

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Asparagus With Dumplings

Cut
Asparagus in small pieces. Cook until tender. Then add seasoning of
Butter
Salt
Pepper and
Milk. While asparagus is cooking, prepare a dumpling dough made as follows: Stir together
½ cup milk and
1 egg, beaten. Sift together
2 cups flour
2 level teaspoons baking powder and
½ teaspoon salt and add to above mixture. Mix well and drop by teaspoonfuls on top of asparagus. Cover and cook for about 15 minutes. New potatoes may be added to asparagus and makes a very tasty and delicious meal. Serves six persons with nice portion.

Macaroni Incognito

Cook
2 cups rice until partly done. Then add
3 raw potatoes sliced
2 tablespoons butter
1½ teaspoons salt
Large dash of pepper
1 small onion sliced. Mix rice all through the potatoes and seasoning and cut up finely
½ pound of cheese and mix thoroughly until cheese is melted. Then add
1 cup milk and bake in oven until potatoes are tender. Then it may be browned on top by lifting cover for a few minutes. Serves six.

This is very nice for it is easily warmed next day for lunch by adding milk and stirring over slow fire until heated. It is similar in taste to macaroni and cheese—hence its name.

(Mrs.) M. O. H.

Greens for Spring Meals

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE season for "greens" will soon be in full swing. Already the tangy dandelion has been welcomed to our table, and shortly there will be lamb's quarter, wild lettuce, sour dock, and horseradish growing wild, and then a little later the beet and turnip tops from the garden, along with the lettuce.

We like to use the crisp, bleached, heart leaves of the dandelion as we would lettuce—cut up with onions and radishes and dressed with salt, pepper, a dash of sugar, and lemon juice—an attractive and delicious salad. These tender young leaves may also be used for a "wilted salad" by frying two or three slices of diced bacon to crisps, adding the juice of half a lemon, salt, pepper, and a sprinkling of sugar. Allow to boil up once, and pour over the cut-up dandelion.

And for the cooked greens of all kinds we have a favorite method. Pick over and wash the greens thoroughly, and cook until tender, in salted water, usually about 20 minutes. Drain in a colander, or by pressing the water out gently with a fork or spoon. Fry a half cupful of diced bacon till crisp, then add the juice of a lemon, or the same amount of vinegar, with a teaspoon of sugar, dash of salt and pepper, and an egg beaten thoroughly. Allow this mixture to boil up a few seconds until it thickens, then pour over the dish of greens and mix lightly. Even those folks who think they do not like greens will be enthusiastic when they are prepared in this way.

And for green beans—we think there is nothing quite so good as "Hoosier style." This method is to fry a cupful of diced bacon in the kettle in which the beans are to be cooked. When crisp add two tablespoons flour to the fryings and brown as for gravy. Then add a quart of cold water, salt and pepper, and put in the beans, about two pounds. A little water may have to be added if they need it, as they cook, but when done they will be found ready to serve in a rich thick brown sauce, quite different from the flavorless, watery dish one sometimes encounters. And they are delicious warmed over to the last green bean! H. H.

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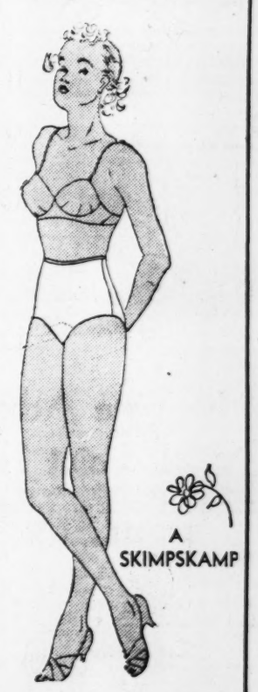

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Tennis Pros Need Amateurs—New Chicago Centerfielder—Baseball Radio Ban

Mike Kreevich Fills Vacancy On White Sox

By Edwin Rumill

Among the rookies who are making the grade in the American League this season is Michael "Mike" Kreevich of the Chicago White Sox.

Kreevich is getting his second major league trial. In August of 1931 the Chicago Cubs purchased him from the Des Moines club of the Western League, but used him in only five games. Before the 1932 campaign had rolled around the Bruins had released him to Los Angeles.

Later, Kreevich drifted to Kansas City, an American Association outfit. Last season with that club he appeared in 156 games and batted .345. Included in his record were 115 runs batted in and 20 stolen bases. Mike played 131 games in the outfield and 29 at third base. He was a better outfielder than third sacker.

Six Games in 1935

He attracted White Sox scouts late last year and was purchased on condition on the third day of September. Official averages reveal that the right-hander was used in six American League games and batted a robust .435.

When Kreevich reported to Manager Jimmy Dykes at Pasadena this spring, he was in line for the third-base post. Dykes will retire from active duty any time he can discover a capable replacement.

But Zeke Bonura caused a shift in Dykes's plans when he reported late and was slow rounding into condition. George Haas was called in to play first base in the absence of Bonura. Dykes tried Kreevich in Haas's old spot. The American Association graduate conducted himself in a manner that forced Dykes to put Haas in right field and bench George Washington, who started the season in that position, when Bonura took over the initial sack.

Hitless Only Once

As this was written, Kreevich was batting only .267. However, he has failed to hit in only one game this season and that was on April 23 when Johnny Allen of Cleveland shut out the White Sox, 6 to 0. Kreevich has produced 12 hits to date, including two doubles, a triple and a pair of homers. He hit his second four-bagger of the year yesterday at Fenway Park against Johnny Welch.

If Kreevich continues to make the grade in center field, he will be filling the hole left open by the sale of Al Simmons to the Tigers, one of the most serious problems confronting Dykes this season.

Tomorrow the White Sox and Red Sox conclude their present series at Fenway by playing a single game, starting at three o'clock. The Red Sox have shown real batting power in their last two games. Now Joe Cronin looks for better assistance from the pitching department.

Zabala Employed By Argentine Ministry

BUENOS AIRES, April 29 (AP)—The Argentine Athletic Federation, replying tentatively to an inquiry by the international A. A. F. as to the amateur status of Juan Carlos Zabala, 1932 Olympic Marathon champion and claimant of a new world 20-kilometer record at 1:04.02, said yesterday Zabala is employed by the Ministry of Agriculture.

Zabala, who established the record-breaking time in Munich, April 19, is in Germany on a leave of absence with pay, the federation announced. However, the federation has asked the Ministry for documentary proof of Zabala's employment.

The international federation asked for the nature of Zabala's livelihood and how he happens to be in Europe independently.

Andrus-Henrotin Team Wins in British Tennis

BOURNEMOUTH, Eng., April 29 (AP)—Dorothy B. Andrus of New York and Mme. Sylvia Henrotin of France advanced to the third round of the British hard court tennis championships today with a 6—2, 6—4 doubles victory over E. N. S. Dickin and P. L. F. Thomson.

College Track Results

Drexel 65, St. Joseph's 61.
Haverford 77, Lehigh 49.

Amusements

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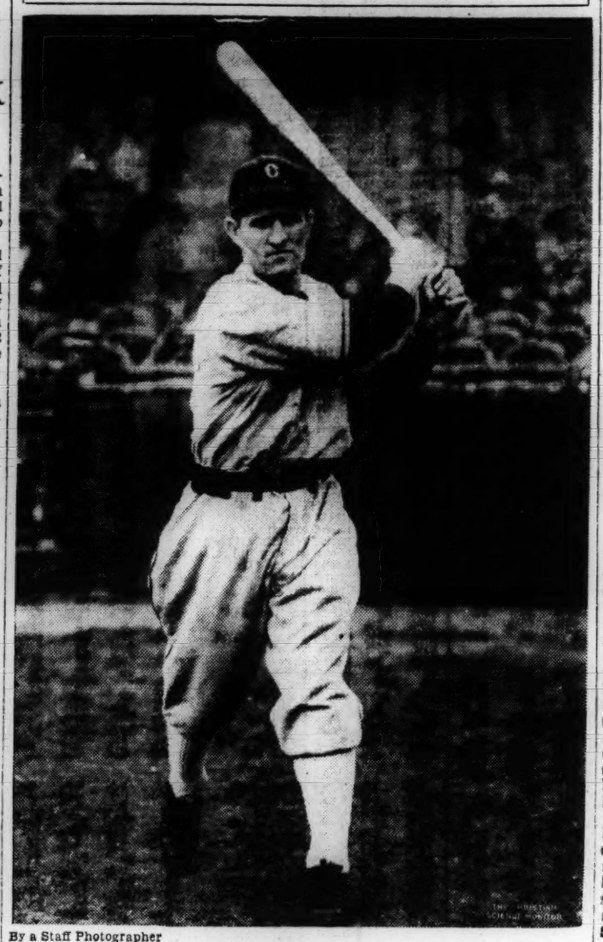

By a Staff Photographer

Michael "Mike" Kreevich
Chicago White Sox Rookie

Landis Places Ban on Further Radio Plans in Pro Baseball

CHICAGO, April 29 (AP)—In a 26-word statement, Kenesaw Mountain Landis, commissioner of baseball, yesterday warned all major and minor league baseball clubs, not to make any additional commitments for radio broadcasts of games.

The order was issued after Commissioner Landis heard pleas from W. G. Bramham of Durham, N. C., president of the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues, and George Trautman, of Columbus, Ohio, president of the American Association and chairman of the executive committee of the National Association. They told Landis that fans in minor league cities were listening to broadcasts of major league games, rather than attending games in their home cities, causing dwindling gate receipts.

Landis, in his statement, said:

"Pending further notice, all major and minor leagues and clubs will refrain from making any additional commitments, arrangements or authorizations for radio broadcasts of ball games."

The meeting yesterday was attended by Ford Frick, president of the National League; William Harridge, president of the American League; Landis, Bramham and Trautman. Existing radio contracts will not be disturbed, but before the 1937 season rolls around indications are that broadcasting may be curbed.

"The only purpose of the meeting," said President Harridge, "was to see if something could be done to help the minor leagues.

"The club owners of minor league clubs have protested to Landis and Bramham that their fans were listening to major league broadcasts rather than attending the minor league games. There will be no change in the present relations with radio stations, but before next year we must do something to protect the minors. Otherwise they will be ruined.

"It is amazing how many small radio stations in minor league territory have started to broadcast major league games by telegraphic descriptions. This practice has grown by leaps and bounds this year.

"This situation doesn't apply to the radio stations in the major league cities, but does to the stations in the minor league cities. They obtain a sponsor locally and then get on the air with a major league game. The minor leaguers feel this is an invasion of territorial rights."

Home Run Standing

By the Associated Press

Homers April 28

Foxx, Red Sox	1
Cuyler, Reds	1
Norris, Phillies	1
Dykes, White Sox	1
Kreevich, White Sox	1
Gehrig, Yankees	1
Peters, Athletics	1
Goslin, Tigers	1
Greenberg, Tigers	1
Solters, Browns	1

The Leaders

Foxx, Red Sox	5
Trosky, Indians	5
Ott, Giants	4
Klein, Cubs	4
Gehrig, Yankees	3
Dickey, Yankees	3
J. Moore, Phillies	3
Goodman, Reds	3
Hafey, Pirates	3

League Totals

National	58
American	57
Total	115

Major League Leaders

By the Associated Press

National

Batting—Terry, Giants, .500; Medwick, Cardinals, .452.

Runs—Herman, Cubs, 16; Moore, Giants, 15.

Runs Batted In—Leiber, Giants, 15; Norris, Phillies, and Klein, Cubs, 13.

Hits—Herman, Cubs, and Haslin, Phillies, 22.

Doubles—Herman, Cubs, 9; Lombardi, Reds, 7.

Triples—Moore, Giants, Hassett and Bucher, Dodgers, McQuinn, Reds, 3.

Home Runs—Ott, Giants, and Klein, Cubs, 4.

Stolen Bases—Hack, Cubs, and J. Martin, Cardinals, 3.

Pitching—Benge, Bees, and Hollingsworth, Reds, 3-0.

American

Batting—Gehringer, Tigers, .431; Bell, Browns, .400.

Runs—Gehringer, Tigers, 16; Gehrig, Yankees, and Foxx, Red Sox, 14.

Runs Batted In—Dickey, Yankees, 17; Trosky, Indians, 16.

Hits—Gehringer, Tigers, and Bell, Browns, 22.

Doubles—Greenberg, Tigers, 7; Dickey, Yankees, 6.

Triples—Clift, Browns, and Gehringer, Tigers, 3.

Home Runs—Trosky, Indians, and Foxx, Red Sox, 5.

Stolen Bases—Werber, Red Sox, 4; Crosetti, Yankees, Hughes, Indians, Finney, Athletics, Goslin, Tigers, Reynolds, Powell and Myer, Senators, 2.

Pitching—Grove, Red Sox, 3-0; Allen and Blaeholder, Indians, Rowe, Tigers, Appleton, Senators, 2-0.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	8	3	.727
Cincinnati	7	6	.538
Chicago	6	6	.500
Brooklyn	6	6	.500
Philadelphia	7	7	.500
St. Louis	4	5	.444
Pittsburgh	4	6	.400
Boston	4	7	.364

Results April 28

Boston 5, Cincinnati 2.
Philadelphia 9, Pittsburgh 4.
Other games postponed.

Miss Jacobs Wins Again

BUDAPEST, April 29 (AP)—Helen Jacobs, American tennis titleholder, defeated Miss Baumgarten, 6—2, 8—6, in the second round of the Hungarian championships yesterday.

College Golf Results

Grinnell 8½, Parsons 8½.
Williams 3, Bowdoin 1.

BASEBALL

Fenway Park Tomorrow, 3 P. M.
RED SOX vs. CHICAGO
Seats at Kennedy's Men's Store Hub. 3580

Eastern Clubs Hold Edge Over Western Rivals

The first intersectional baseball games of the season were played yesterday in the major leagues and eastern clubs held a decided edge over their rivals from the west. Only six games were played, the contests at St. Louis and Chicago in the National League being postponed, but five victories were chalked up for the east.

In the National League, the Bees turned in a surprise triumph over the second-place Cincinnati Reds, 5 to 2, while the Phillies batted their way to a 9-to-7 victory over the Pirates to give the east a clean sweep in the senior circuit. The Red Sox beat the White Sox in the American League, the Yankees defeated Cleveland and the Athletics scored over St. Louis. Only the Detroit Tigers, world champions, produced a western triumph. The Bengals beat Washington.

Ruffing in Form

Three smart pitching victories were recorded for the day. Big Charlie Ruffing piloted the Yanks to a 2—0 edge over the first-place Cleveland club to win hurling honors for the east. Ruffing, who missed most of the spring training season because he was a salary holdout, pitched perfect ball for five innings. Billy Sullivan, catching for the Indians, made the first hit in the sixth. Ruffing fanned three batters and walked none. "Ruff" made one of the nine Yankee hits and scored a run. Lou Gehrig hit his third homer of the season off Lloyd Brown, Cleveland left-hander.

Harry Kelley, winner of 23 games last season in the Southern Association with the Atlanta club and recently victor over the Red Sox, let the Browns down yesterday with six hits and three runs. One of the six bingles was a four-bagger by Solters, who drove in both St. Louis runs. Peters, up from Albany of the International League, smashed a homer for the Athletics.

Joe Sullivan, making his first start of the year for the Tigers, held the Senators under control. He yielded eight hits, but they were well scattered. Hank Greenberg led the Detroit attack with a single, double and home run. He and Goslin batted in six runs between them. Goslin also connected with a round-tripper.

Blanton Batted Out

Cy Blanton, leading pitcher in the National League in 1935, was driven from the box for the fourth time this season as the Phillies downed the Pirates. The right-hander lasted for 3⅔ innings. Leo Norris, Philadelphia shortstop from Minneapolis, made five hits in five times at bat.

Limiting the Reds to six hits in eight innings, Ray Benge came through with his third victory of the campaign.

The Red Sox snapped out of their batting slump yesterday. They stepped into White Sox pitching for 16 hits, including three doubles, two triples and Jimmy Foxx's fifth homer. Bob Grove came to the rescue of Johnny Welch and Jack Wilson late in the game to silence a Chicago uprising. Heinie Manush led the Red Sox at bat with four hits.

Pro Golfers Win Over $87,000 During Winter

CHICAGO, April 29 (AP)—Horton Smith, lanky Chicago professional who would have settled for a $2000 slice of the winter golf prize money, grabbed the biggest bankroll of them all—$7048.

The 28-year-old former "Joplin ghost," enjoying his best season in the money belt since 1929-30, was so hot he went far beyond his quota to work up a big edge over Henry Picard, sharpshooting Hershey, Penna., pro who collected $5310, a checkup showed today.

In third place was "Light Horse" Harry Cooper, another member of the powerful Chicago professional brigade, who brought down $3939 between November 12 and April 14.

Smith figured when he started he would have to win $2000 for expense money. One tournament, the Miami-Baltimore open, took care of the "nut" and started Smith working for himself. A 72-hole score of 281 won the tournament and with it the grand prize of $2500.

Tall Horton's second triumph in Bobby Jones' Augusta National Invitation Tournament, in which he overhauled Cooper on the final round, added $1500, and victory in the Pasadena open was worth $1000 to him. The rest of the bankroll was picked up in amounts ranging from $50 in the Miami four-ball tournament to $500 in the North and South open at Pinehurst, N. C.

The professionals battled for a total of $87,674 in 26 tournaments during the winter campaign. Following Smith, Picard and Cooper, the big winners were:

Jimmy Hines, Garden City, N. Y., $3611; Willie Hunter, Culver City, Calif., $3353; Johnny Revolta, Chicago, $3309; Ray Mangrum, Pittsburgh, $3246; Ky Laffoon, Chicago, $3043; Gene Sarazen, Flushing, L. I., $2761; Paul Runyan, White Plains, N. Y., $2308; Victor Ghezzi, Deal, N. J., $2237; Frank Walsh, Chicago, $2129; Bobby Cruickshank, Richmond, Va., $2000, and Orville White, Chicago, $1507.

Smith said he did not plan to go to England for the British open at Hoylake in July because of business reasons.

"I am too busy to go this year, but I'd like to," he said.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cleveland	8	4	.667
Boston	9	5	.643
Detroit	7	4	.636
New York	8	5	.615
Washington	7	8	.467
Chicago	4	6	.400
Philadelphia	4	8	.333
St. Louis	3	10	.231

Result April 28

Detroit 8, Washington 1.
Philadelphia 4, St. Louis 2.
New York 2, Cleveland 0.
Boston 11, Chicago 8.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Oakland	22	9	.710
Seattle	19	13	.594
Portland	16	13	.552
Missions	16	14	.533
San Francisco	14	15	.483
Sacramento	12	17	.414
San Diego	12	20	.375
Los Angeles	10	20	.333

Results April 28

Los Angeles 4, Oakland 1.
Portland 11, San Diego 4.
San Francisco 12, Sacramento 5.
Seattle 5, Missions 4.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Kansas City	9	2	.818
St. Paul	10	4	.714
Minneapolis	7	4	.636
Milwaukee	6	6	.500
Louisville	6	9	.400
Indianapolis	3	6	.333
Columbus	4	9	.308
Toledo	3	8	.273

Results April 28

Kansas City 11, Columbus 7.
Indianapolis 5, Minneapolis 4.
St. Paul 9, Louisville 1.
One game postponed.

Sporting Around The Hub

Pros Need Open Tennis

THE crowd stayed away in large numbers as the professional tennis players exhibited to less than 1500 at the Garden last night. The hardy few who attended were mainly grouped within the rays of the ring lights and were appreciative and enthusiastic. The players were ready to be appreciative and enthusiastic, but one glance at the meager attendance soon dampened their ardor.

Associated Press
Bill Tilden

In respectful admiration, we acknowledge tennis, especially pro tennis, to be theatrical and living up to all theatrical traditions. Berkeley Bell, George Lott, Ellsworth Vines and Lester Stoefen are real stage troupers and went on with the act even in view of the large numbers of faces who stayed away.

Of course it might have been because of elections, that so many were busy elsewhere, but truly it really looked like a heavy vote against pro tennis. The "papa" of pro tennis, Bill O'Brien, maintained a genial equilibrium nevertheless and already is making plans for next year. "We need new faces," is his explanation.

The outlook for professional tennis is not alluring. If it is necessary to replace a group of top-notchers like these four, after only one season or two of campaigning, present amateurs better think and figure carefully before signing up. The O'Brien group report the Bill Tilden Tours Inc., as on the rocks, and a continuation of last night's gate receipts will soon have the O'Brien group on the same rocks.

Renewed Fame Needed

From an outside view of the situation, the only thing to save professional tennis is recognition of open tournaments. If the U. S. L. T. A. would permit an open tournament or two during the summer these former amateurs might regain or revive interest and fame in themselves—providing, of course, they defeated the best of the current amateurs. It is not a matter of new faces, it is a matter of renewed fame.

Lott toppled Bell, 2—6, 6—4, 6—2 and Vines dispensed of Stoefen in singles, 6—3, 6—2. In the doubles feature, Vines and Bell downed Lott and Stoefen, 6—4, 3—6, 6—1.

Here and There

A school for figure-skating judges, sanctioned by the United States Figure Skating Association, will be conducted in the Olympic Arena, Lake Placid, July 11 and 12 . . . The following judges, well known in the realm of figure skating, will conduct the school: Charles Rotch, Boston, president of the U. S. F. S. A. and chairman of the judges' committee of that body; Richard Hapgood, Boston, secretary of the association; and Mrs. Theresa Weld Blanchard, Brookline, former Olympic skater and editor of Skating magazine . . . This will be the first school of its kind every held in this country . . . Ice will be down on the floor of the Lake Placid Arena for the annual midsummer ice season, which lasts this year from July 4 to Aug. 9 . . . The New England women's outdoor tennis championships will be held at the Hartford (Conn.) Golf Club, starting June 8 . . . When the Columbia Yacht Club of South Boston officially opens its summer season on May 9 it will be celebrating its fortieth anniversary.

Brae Burn Leads

Brae Burn holds a slight lead in the Boston Four-Ball Golf League series . . . Scores yesterday: Woodland 10, Oakley 5, Brae Burn 9½, The Country Club 5½, Weston 10, Winchester 5, Commonwealth 9½, Wollaston 5½, Charles River 9½, Wellesley 5½ . . . North Shore and Needham Country Clubs will hold the opening M. G. A. competitive events on Friday and Saturday . . . Both clubs will stage handicap medal play events in two classes . . . Mrs. G. S. Reed was the Class A winner yesterday in the Brae Burn golf tourney . . . She scored 97-83 . . . Sixty-nine women played . . . Tech golfers play at Amherst on Friday . . . At least two no-hit, no-run games were pitched yesterday by local high school boys . . . Johnny Buckley Jr., Lynn English boxman, shut out Haverhill High at Lynn Stadium, 4 to 0 . . . Only two batters reached first base, one was hit and the other walked . . . In Brookline, Jack Doyle of Arlington High, chalked up his no-hit, no-run victory against Brookline High, 2 to 0 . . . Two batters reached first, one on a pass and the other on an error.

Boston University-Tufts track and field meet, scheduled for Saturday, has been moved ahead to Friday at Nickerson Field . . . Tufts won from Clark in tennis yesterday at Medford, 5 to 4 . . . Lake Waban will be the scene on Sunday of rowing exhibitions by Wellesley College girls.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Charley Ruffing, Yankees—Shut out Indians with four hits.

Heinie Manush, Red Sox—Hit a triple and three singles against White Sox.

Hank Greenberg, Tigers—Got a homer, double and single as Tigers downed Senators.

Leon Norris, Phillies—Made five hits, one a homer, against Pirates.

Gene Moore, Bees—Connected for three singles against Reds

Harry Kelley, Athletics—Held Browns to six hits and two runs.

College Tennis Results

N. Y. U. 9, L. I. U. 0.
St. John's 6, North Carolina 3.
Tufts 5, Clark 4.
Western Md. 6, Catawaba 3.
Williams 9, Bowdoin 0.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago—Guy Bush suspended five days; Bill Jurges suspended three; each fined $50 for fight during Pirates-Cubs game.

Three Years Ago—Jack Quinn, veteran spitball pitcher, given unconditional release by Brooklyn Dodgers.

Five Years Ago—Wes Ferrell pitched no-hit, no-run game for Cleveland against St. Louis.

Royal Welcome Awaits Yachts At Honolulu

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, H. T., April 29—Yachtsmen crossing the finish line in the 1936 Transpacific race will be feted with traditional Hawaiian hospitality, and the entertainment for them will include a course in outrigger canoe navigation!

The finish line is at Diamond Head, Honolulu's familiar Waikiki landmark. The dash to Hawaii will start on the 4th of July. While the departure point for this year's event has not been selected, the choice now lies between Santa Monica and San Pedro, Calif.

Started in 1906 by Honolulu's kamaaina (old-timer) yachting enthusiast, Clarence Macfarlane, the race is now a biennial affair. The last dash across the Pacific (in 1934) was won by the Manuiwa, 61-foot staysail-rigged Hawaiian schooner, owned and skippered by Harold G. Dillingham, Honolulu sportsman and business leader. Dillingham is commodore of the Transpacific Yacht Club, sponsor of the cross-ocean regatta.

Because the race is a handicap affair, it attracts yachts of all sizes. The smallest yacht ever entered in the competition was the Common Sense, 27½ feet overall, an entry in the 1934 event. The largest was the Enchantress, 136 feet overall, with a 100-foot water line. The latter won the 1930 race.

The record elapsed time for any Honolulu race is 11d. 14h. 46m., made by the schooner Mariner in the 1923 contest, which started from Santa Barbara. The Invader, in 1926, made the fastest run—12d. 2h. 48m.—from San Pedro to Honolulu.

Gov. Joseph B. Poindexter has posted a distinctive Hawaiian trophy for the winner of this year's race, and other awards are being offered for winners in the various size classifications.

Down The Sports Trail

By the Associated Press

New York, April 29

NOISY tepee: Steve O'Neill, big chief of the rampaging Cleveland Indians, squatted on a bench as we strolled into the Indian clubhouse to discover what kind of war paint the rampaging scalp hunters from Lake Erie's shores were wearing this spring. As Big Chief began to talk baseball, 10 of his players clustered about him, nodding their heads and inserting muffled war whoops.

"I'm not predicting that we'll win the American League pennant," began Big Chief, "but I'll guarantee that we'll be in the thick of the scramble all the way. We're in first place now and hope to lead the heap from now on.

"If we lose, I'll be the manager of probably the most disappointed ball club in history. Never in my baseball life have I had the privilege of being with a club that is so enthusiastic, so confident and so easy to get along with.

"My pitchers didn't get enough work on their way back home from camp but they're rounding into form slowly but surely. Oral Hildebrand, I think, will have his best year. He's put on 12 pounds and looks great. Johnny Allen is better than I expected. A sweet pitcher. Frank Pytlak is back in form in a jolly mood. Bruce Campbell also is better than I thought. He's hitting in the spring for a change and fielding brilliantly. Roy Hughes probably is the most improved player on the club. He's confident and a great student of the game, too."

Trainer Lefty Weisman scurried around happily.

"I've been with this club 15 years now and can say that this is one of the most spirited clubs of them all."

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Terry, Giants	9	24	4	12	.500
Medwick, Cards	9	42	4	19	.452
Moore, Giants	11	48	15	21	.438
Gehringer, Tigers	11	51	16	22	.431
Bell, Browns	13	55	7	22	.400
Dickey, Yankees	13	51	12	20	.392

New High on Entries For National Open Golf

NEW YORK, April 29 (AP)—Entries for the national open golf championship closed last night with a record list of 1185 names received at the office of the United States Golf Association.

Subject to revisions on a recheck, when the places in the 28 sectional qualifying districts are allotted, this figure stands as a new high for entries for the open, which will be played this year at the Baltusrol Club, Short Hills, N. J., June 4, 5 and 6.

According to Joseph Dey, U. S. G. A. secretary, the assignments of places for the sectional qualifying rounds May 11 will not be available until late this week. Three new districts have been added this year to bring the total to 28 courses for the preliminary play.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	11	2	.846
Baltimore	8	4	.667
Montreal	6	4	.600
Toronto	5	6	.455
Albany	4	6	.400
Syracuse	2	4	.333
Buffalo	3	8	.273
Rochester	3	7	.222

Results April 28

Toronto 10, Albany 4.
Only game played.

College Baseball Results

Gus. Adolphus 19, Augsburg 0.
Illinois 4, Northwestern 0.
Manhattan 22, St. John's 9.
Maryland 21, West Virginia 9.
Minnesota 11, St. Olaf 4.
Moravian 7, Upsala 3.
Presbyterian 6, Clemson 2.
Princeton 4, Alumni 2.
Purdue 3, Wabash 0.
St. Lawrence 6, St. Michael's 0.
Syracuse 4, Union 1.
Trinity 10, Conn. State 6.
Villanova 16, Temple 9.
Wisconsin 14, Illinois N. 3.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Comparing the College Athletes

NOW that the Kansas, Drake and Pennsylvania relay carnivals have been held, followers of college track and field athletics are busy comparing the performances made at these three famous meets with a view to figuring out which sections of the country have the best athletes in this branch of intercollegiate sports. As this is an Olympic year more than the average amount of interest is being shown in these games, especially as it is to the college athlete that Uncle Sam is looking for a large part of his Olympic team. The best of the college athletes from all parts of the country except the Pacific coast were entered for one or another of those three carnivals, and these, plus the dual meets which have been going on out on the Pacific coast for a number of weeks, give a fine chance to compare the athletes from all sections.

East Practically Eliminated

Perhaps the most striking feature is to be found in the fact that the East is practically eliminated. Disregarding the coast athletes for the moment and confining our attention to the performances recorded at the three carnivals we find that of the 20 events which were held in the three, 14 of which were common to these carnivals, Kansas led with eight, Drake was next with seven, while Pennsylvania led in only four, Drake and Kansas sharing the other. And what is still more striking, in only two of the events in which the Pennsylvania performances were the best did athletes from eastern colleges win. Those two were the discus and hammer throws, and in the case of the hammer throw it was a walkover, as Drake and Kansas did not hold that event. It has generally been expected that the Midwest and Pacific coast would furnish the most of the Olympic team; and now it looks as if this would be much more pronounced than had been expected.

Outlook Getting Brighter

It is also interesting to note that, as the season advances, prospects of the United States being strong in this branch of the Olympic Games grow brighter and brighter. Just when it began to look as if Uncle Sam would not be able to enter a strong candidate for the decathlon which was won by Jim Bausch in 1932, along comes an unknown in the person of Glenn Morris of Fort Collins, Colo., to win the event at the Kansas Relays and better the Olympic record made by Bausch. Then Don Lash of Indiana smashes the American record for the two-mile run and becomes a very promising candidate with Norman Bright for the Olympic 5000-meter run, an event the United States has never been able to win. Cunningham's 1000-yard American record of 2m. 11.2s. shows that the great miler from Kansas is in good shape again and Owens's 100-meter dash of 9.5s., under wraps, indicates that the Ohio State sprinter is ready for another brilliant season.

Contributions Should Cover Full Team

With the athletes showing such promising form in almost every event on the Olympic program, it is now up to the followers of these sports to see that enough money is raised to cover the cost of sending a full team to Berlin next August. The United States has never been defeated in these games and everything now points toward a continuation of this record, provided a full team is sent. The athletes are certainly doing their part and those who have the financing and managing of the team are working hard to assure success. Now all that is needed to crown their efforts with success is wholehearted backing by those who are interested in sports and they have never failed to do their part in the past.

Short Shots on Sports

NEW YORK, April 29 (AP)—Johnny Lucy, nephew of Frankie Frisch, will try to make the Colgate football team as a guard . . . George Sisler Jr., is pitching for Colgate . . . and young "Wobby" Hammond, son of the old Cleveland second sacker, is trying out for an infield position on the Colgate Frosh . . . Bob Quinn has moved his family from Brooklyn to Boston . . . Elmer Layden, Notre Dame coach, will conduct a tour to the Olympic Games this summer . . . They say that proposed sale of the Dodgers to Col. T. L. Huston, one-time part owner of the Yanks, isn't dead by a long shot.

The Louisiana State golf team leaves Friday for a 10-day tour of the Middle West . . . Every man on the team will try to qualify for the national open when they reach Cleveland, May 11 . . . From Gordon Sinclair of the Toronto Star you learn that Torchy Peden, the six-day bike rider, plans to run for Parliament after three more years of whirring around the board track.

Linemen who like to neck the pigskin still get the breaks at Minnesota . . . Big Bronko Nagurski was a tackle until he became the fullbacking sensation of the Big Ten a few years back . . . Biggie Munn, another AP all-America, starred as a guard but also scintillated as a pinch hitting fullback . . . Now Bud Wilkinson, crack 1935 Gopher guard, is the No. 1 fullback candidate.

Princeton Elects Wise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., April 29—John S. Wise '37 has been elected captain of the Princeton varsity fencing team for next year. He specializes in the sabre.

Where to Dine

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Cafe Minerva
A Pleasant Place to Dine
Special Luncheon, 50c
Special Dinner, 75c
Sunday Dinners, 75c-$1.00
Music, Dancing from 6 P. M.
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OPPOSITE THE MOTHER CHURCH

The Gateway
252 Massachusetts Avenue
Special Evening Meals
Excellent Home-Cooked Food
Breakfast 7:30 to 10 A. M., 25c-35c.
Luncheon 11 to 2 P. M., 25c-35c-45c
Dinner 5 to 7 P. M., 50c-55c-65c
Operating: Downyflake Doughnut and Sandwich Shops
CAMBRIDGE: 5A Central Square
BROCKTON: 135 Main Street
BOSTON: 252 Mass. Avenue
ALLSTON: 168 Harvard Avenue

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Food that is really food, properly prepared to retain the necessary elements of food value.
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Apple Pie and Ice Cream 10c

LUNCHEON 35¢ DINNER 45¢-50¢
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Near Commonwealth Avenue
Open 7:30 A. M.-8 P. M.
Breakfast, Luncheon, Dinner

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Luncheon—Tea—Dinner
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Special Luncheons and Dinners Served Daily
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You will enjoy the real home-cooked foods which are sold at reasonable prices.
11:00 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.
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Tempting variety of fresh vegetables, fish, etc., skillfully prepared and served; 2000 satisfied patrons daily.
7 Course Dinner 75¢
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Weekday Dinner 75c
Luncheons 45 and 60c
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Listed Stock Quotations

Many New Low Prices for Year Made in Stock Trading Today

Commodity and Money Markets

Trend to Lower Levels Continues In Stock Market

NEW YORK, April 29 (AP)—Bearish sentiment strongly dominated the stock market today, bringing losses of 1 to 4 points in many leading issues and larger in a few others.

At the beginning of the final hour shares 1 to 2 points lower included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Western Union, and Union Pacific. American Telephone yielded readily up to 7½ points before encountering support which reduced the loss to around 6.

Shares holding firm on the upside included International Harvester, Dome Mines, McIntyre, Cerro de Pasco, Douglas Aircraft and American Can. Dealings were quiet for the most part. The late tone was weak.

Transfers approximated 1,850,000 shares.

Foreign News a Factor

Bonds were as irregular as stocks. Commodities developed no definite trend. Foreign currencies were a trifle mixed in terms of the dollar.

Softness of the major telephone issue was attributed partly to the federal inquiry into this corporation's activities.

Wall Street was still somewhat apprehensive over what may happen in the foreign field following the run-off in the French elections next Sunday. Reports of Austrian troop movements added to the confusion.

Despite the recent downward tendency of stocks, brokers said there had been no evidence of important investment trust liquidation. Neither was extensive buying from these sources noted in the past few weeks.

Bond Prices Mixed

Minor changes were the rule in all departments of the listed bond market today.

U. S. governments ranged from 1-32d to 3-32ds higher for the longer term maturities, to declines of 1-32d to 2-32ds in the short term obligations. There was little activity in either group.

Domestic corporation bonds likewise displayed a decidedly mixed trend with small gains in the majority in the industrials and utilities, Railroad bonds in the lower-priced brackets were in supply at declines up to a point.

Issues holding firmly in the advancing column included American Telephone 5s, Armour & Co., 4½s, National Dairy 5½s and Southern Railway 4s.

Losers included Allegheny 5s at 82½, Santa Fe 4s at 113⅞, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s at 67½, St. Paul 5s at 17½, International Telephone 5s at 81¾, Nickel Plate 4½s at 80⅝, St. Louis-San Francisco 4½s at 16 and Walworth 4s at 73½.

Foreign bonds were generally steady. Argentine 6s, Brazil 6½s and Uruguay 6s were among those advancing minor fractions.

Wheat Prices Fall Off Almost 2c Bushel Today

CHICAGO, April 29 (AP)—An abrupt fadeaway in demand late today for May delivery of wheat tumbled prices down almost two cents a bushel.

Stop loss selling orders were forced into execution as the wheat market broke, but at the extreme low point some renewal of demand brought about considerable recovery. Millers reported a sharp contraction of flour sales.

Wheat closed uneasy, ⅝-1¼ cents under yesterday's finish, May 97⅝-¾, July 86⅛-⅜, corn ½-¾ advanced, May 63-63⅛, oats 25¼-⅜, rye 50⅞-⅝, and provisions varying from 35 cents setback to a rise of two cents.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: With the approach of week-end settlements, prices remained quiet in the stock market today. Gold shares and transatlantic issues held firm during the early trading, but reacted with other sections later, due to lack of support. Oil shares were active but irregular, and the market closed dull.

Paris: Prices in the Bourse were heavy on fears of strong "left" gains in the coming election run-off. Bank of France shares declined 685 francs today, making a total drop of 1235 francs from the price prevailing before the elections. Rentes were also one franc lower, and chemical shares were down as much as 5 per cent today. International shares alone, were steady.

Liverpool: Wheat futures held steady on American and Continental buying and firmness in Winnipeg.

Cotton market was quiet with month-end trade calling in near positions and Bombay buying of later options.

Bank and Insurance Stocks

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Chase	34½	36½	First, N Y	1915	1965
City	31½	33⅛	Manhattan	24¾	26¼
Commercial	174	180	Public	40	42
Fifth Av	960	990	Trade Bank	18	20

New York Trust Company Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Bankers	57	59	Fulton	208	218
Banca C I	105	115	Guaranty	283	288
Bk NY&T	488	495	Irving	14½	15½
Bronx	8½	9½	Kings Co	1680	1720
Brooklyn	108	113	Law Tle & G	1	2
Cn Hanover	108	111	M'facturers	44	46
Chemical	52½	54½	New York	114	117
Lawyers	44	47	Title Guar	8	9
Empire	23	24	Unit States	1975	2025

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
First Nat	44½	47½	Merchants	400	415
N Shawmut	25½	28	Second Nat	140	145

Chicago Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Cnt Ill Bk	147½	152½	Harris T & S	355	375
First Nat	269	277	Northern Tr	785	835

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Aetna Fire	49	52	Home	34½	36½
Am Alliance	24	25½	North River	25½	27
Ot American	9	12	Spgfld Pir	130½	133½
Hartford	69½	72½	U S Fire	52½	54½

Pacific Gas Bond Issue

NEW YORK—The books have been closed on the offering of $30,000,000 3¾ per cent bonds of Pacific Gas & Electric Company, and the issue has been oversubscribed, according to an announcement of Blyth & Co.

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

1936 High	1936 Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Apr. 29	Last Apr. 28
50	42	Abraham & Str (1.80)	45	44¾	44¾	
74¾	59	Acme Steel (2½¶)	59¼	59¼	59½	59½
13⅞	10½	Adams Express (.10b)	10½	9⅜	9⅝	10⅝
21½	1⅛	Advance Rumely	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
61⅞	58	Air Reduction (N)	59½	59	59	59½
6⅛	2	Airway Elec App	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	4
17⅜	13½	Alaska Juneau (.60¶)	14¾	12½	14¾	13⅝
4⅝	2½	Alleghany Corp (h)	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2¾
30¾	12⅜	Alleghn pf ww xxx (h)	16	15½	15⅞	16
29½	12½	Alleghany pf xw (h)	16¼	15⅝	15⅝	15⅞
29½	12¼	Allegh pf ww XL (h)	15	15	15	15½
45⅞	27	Alleghany pr pf (h)	27	27	27	27
39¼	30½	Allegheny Steel (1)	30	30	30	31
208	157	Allied Chem (6)	182	178	179	184
28⅞	23½	Allied Mills (1)	25	24⅜	24⅜	25
9¼	6¾	Allied Stores	7⅛	6⅞	7	7⅛
74¼	69	Allied Stores pf (5)	70	70	70	69¾
50½	35⅜	Allis Chalmers	43½	41⅜	41⅜	43½
28½	20½	Alpha Port Cem (1)	23	22¼	22¼	21¾
5⅝	3¼	Amal Leather	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
125½	75	Amerada (2)	102	98¾	98¾	102
63¼	50	Am Ag Ch Del (3)	50¼	50¼	50¼	50½
55½	42½	Am Bank Note (1½b)	43½	43	43	44½
50⅞	40	Am Brake S&F (1.20)	42½	42	42½	40
132½	121	Am Brake S&F pf (7)	123	122	123	122
134½	115¾	Am Can (4*)	125¾	123½	123½	123
166½	163	Am Can pf (7)	164½	164½	164½	164½
41	31	Am Car & Fdry	32¼	30⅝	31¼	32½
73¼	57⅜	Am Car & F pf	58	58	58	58¼
58¾	31	Am Chain	49¾	47	47½	49⅞
127	114¾	Am Chain pf (5¼g)	125¾	125¾	125¾	126
95½	88	Am Chicle (3*)	90	90	⌀90	90
13¾	8½	Am Colortype	9¼	9	9	9
32⅝	23⅜	Am Com Alcohol	23¾	23⅝	23⅝	24
24⅞	16¼	Am Crystal Sugar	22	21½	21⅞	22
95	89	Am Crys Sug 1pf (6)	90½	90	90	90
3⅜	3⅜	Am Encaustic T (h)	½	3⅜	½	½
14⅝	9¾	Am European	11½	11½	11½	7
9¾	6¾	Am & For pow	6⅞	6¾	6¾	7
43	29¾	Am & For Pow pf	31¾	30¾	31	31
18½	12¼	Am & For Pow 2pf	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼
18¼	13	Am Hawaiian (1)	15¾	15¾	15¾	16
8⅜	5¾	Am Hide & L	6½	6⅛	6⅛	6½
46	36¼	Am Hide & L pf (3)	37½	37½	37½	37½
48¼	37	Am Home Pr (2.40)	38⅞	38⅝	38⅝	38⅛
4⅝		Am Ice	3⅞	3⅝	3¾	3⅝
24	17¼	Am Ice pf (2)	20¼	19	19¾	19
13⅜	9⅞	Am International	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	10½
36¼	23⅛	Am Locomotive	23¾	23¼	23¼	23½
29⅞	21¼	Am Mach & Fy (.80)	22	21⅜	21⅜	21¾
15	10	Am Mach & Met (.10)	10⅝	10¼	10¼	10¼
35⅞	27⅞	Am Metal	28½	28¼	28½	28½
42½	35⅞	Am News (1.80)	38	38	38	
13½	7½	Am Power & Lt	9⅞	9¼	9¼	9⅞
52⅛	36⅜	Am P&L 5% pf (11¼)	42½	41	41	42⅜
60⅞	43	Am P&L 6% pf (1½)	50¼	49	49	49
27⅜	19	Am Radiator	19⅞	19¼	19⅜	19¾
34	27⅛	Am Rolling Mill (1.20)	27½	26¾	26¾	27¼
27	18¾	Am Seating vtc	19	18¾	18¾	18⅝
33¼	25¾	Am Shipbuilding (2)	26¼	26¼	26¼	26
91½	56¾	Am Smelt & Ref (.80b)	74¾	71⅝	72⅜	72¾
152⅜	136½	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	145½	145½	145½	145⅛
108	104	Am Sm&R 6% pf (6)	105¼	104¾	105¼	105
73½	57½	Am Snuff (3*)	59¾	58⅜	59¾	58¼
33⅜	22	Am Steel Fdries	23	20⅝	20⅜	23
36	28¼	Am Stores (2)	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
61½	50	Am Sugar Ref (2)	50½	50	50	50⅞
26⅜	20⅜	Am Sum Tobacco (1¶)	22¾	22⅜	22⅜	
178	155¾	Am Tel & Tel (9)	158	151	152½	158½
102½	87	Am Tobacco (5)	91	90¼	90½	91
104	88½	Am Tobacco B (5)	20⅜	19⅝	19⅝	20⅛
25¼	19¼	Am Wat W & E	102	102	102	102¼
104½	92½	Am Wat 1pf (6)	1	⅞	1	⅞
11½	7¾	Am Woolen	57	56¾	57	56⅞
70¾	56¼	Am Woolen pf (1)	2	⅞	1	⅞
2	⅞	Am Writ Pap (h)	10	4½	4½	4½
10	4½	Am Wr P pf (h)	4	4	4	4
7¾	3⅞	Am Zinc Lead & S	33⅜	32½	32½	34¼
39¾	28	Anaconda Cop (¼b)	40	40	40	40
46	35	Anaconda Wire ¼b)	40	40	40	40
26¾	15½	Anchor Cap (.60)	21¾	20¾	21	21½
59	38⅛	*Archer Daniels (1¶)	38¼	38	38¼	38¼
122	120	Archer Dan pf (7)	120	120	120	
110½	105¼	Armour Del pf (7)	107½	107½	107½	
7⅜	4¾	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	5	4⅞	4⅞	5
84	66¼	Armstrong Cork (1½¶)	70⅜	70	70	70
62⅝	47¼	Arnold Constable (½)	51½	49½	49½	50¼
15	7½	Artlóom Corp	10¼	9½	9½	10⅛
22½	8½	Asso Dry Goods	15⅞	15½	15½	15¾
17¾	12¾	Asso Oil (¼)	13⅛	13	13	13¼
51⅛	40½	Asso Oil pf (5¼g)	41	41	41	40½
86⅜	59	Atchison T&SF (2e)	70⅜	67½	68⅜	70
104⅝	90¾	Atchison pf (5)	100	99⅝	100	100⅛
35⅜	21⅜	Atl Coast Line	23½	21¾	22	23
16⅛	11	Atl Gulf & W I	12	12	12	
18½	13½	Atl Gulf&WI pf	14	14	14	30
35⅛	27⅛	Atl Refining (1)	29⅞	28¼	28¼	28¼
126¼	115	Atlas Powder pf (6)	125	125	125	124¼
30⅛	18¼	Atlas Tack (¼)	17¾	17¾	17¾	18½
54⅛	30½	Auburn Auto	32¾	31½	32	33
10⅛	6⅜	Austin Nichols	6½	6½	6½	6⅜
7¾	4⅜	Aviation Corp Del	5⅛	5	5	5¼

—B—

6⅞	3	Baldwin Loco (h)	3⅜	3¼	3¼	3⅜
54½	32	Baldwin L pf (h)	32	31	31	32
24¼	16¼	Balt & Ohio	17¼	16½	17	17½
34¼	22⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	23	21½	21½	22⅝
117½	112¾	Bangor & Ar pf (7)	114	114	114	
20¾	13¼	Barker Bros	14	13⅜	14	17
20	14⅛	Barnsdall A (.60*)	17⅛	16½	16¾	17
76½	63½	Bayuk Cigar (3¾)	71½	69	70	71½
114¼	111	Bayuk Cigar pf (7)	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	
26	18	Beatrice Cream (½e)	20¾	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
90½	85	Beech-Nut Pack (3*)	86½	86¼	86½	
15¼	13⅛	Belding Hem (1)	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼
31¾	21¾	Bendix Aviation (1e)	27⅞	26½	26½	27½
24¾	20	Beneficial Ind Ln (1½¶)	20⅝	20¼	20¼	20½
63¾	50⅛	Beth Steel	49¾	46	46	50½
19	16⅛	Beth Steel 5% pf	16⅜	16½	16½	16½
48	23	Bigelow Sanford (¼)	38	37	37	39
20¼	14¾	Blaw Knox (.10b)	15⅞	15	15½	15⅜
26¼	17¼	Boeing Airplane	18½	17⅜	17⅜	18⅜
63⅛	48½	Bohn Alum & Br (3)	48¾	48	48	49
45	39⅜	Bon Ami B (2¶)	41	40½	40½	40⅜
30¼	25⅝	Borden (1.60)	26¾	26⅛	26⅜	26¾
83½	64	Borg Warner (3)	71½	67½	68	71¼
18⅞	14⅛	Bridgeport Brass (1.40)	14½	13⅝	14	14⅜
11½	6	Boston & Maine	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6¼
64⅞	47½	Briggs Mfg (2¶)	48	45¾	45¾	48½
69	48	Brigs & Strat (3)	54	54	54	54
48½	41	Bristol Myers (2¶)	47	43½	43½	43
50½	40¼	Brooklyn Man T (3)	47	46¼	46¼	47⅜
104	97⅜	Brooklyn M T pf (6)	102⅜	102¼	102¼	101⅞
12¼	4½	Brooklyn Queens	8½	7⅞	7⅞	8⅜
56½	46	Brooklyn Un Gas (3)	46	45¼	45¼	46¼
13	8⅝	Brunswick Balke	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅞
20⅛	13¾	Bucyrus E cv pf	14	14	14	14⅛
113½	100	Bucyrus E pf (2g)	107½	107½	107½	107
15⅜	9⅛	Budd Mfg	14⅛	13½	13½	14
3⅝	2⅛	Budd Mfg rts 1pd	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	3
14	8⅞	Budd Wheel	9⅛	8¾	8¾	9¼
31⅛	20¾	Bullard	21¾	21⅛	21½	21½
28¼	11½	Bulova Watch	26¼	25	25	25½
34¾	25	Burroughs Add (.60¶)	26¼	25½	25⅝	26⅛
9	2½	Bush Term (h)	4¾	3½	3⅝	4¾
19	8¼	Bush Term deb (h)	10	10	10	
24⅞	15	Bush T Bldgs pf ct	16	14⅛	14⅛	16
6⅜	2⅝	Butler Cop & Zinc	4¾	4¼	4¼	4½
25¼	16⅜	Byers	17	16½	16½	17½
25¾	22⅛	Byron Jackson (1)	22½	22¼	22½	22⅞

—C—

37⅝	30¾	Calif Packing (1½)	31¼	30½	30½	31⅛
1⅞	⅝	Callahan Z & L	1⅛	1	1	1
14	6	Calumet & Hecla (¼b)	10⅞	10⅛	10⅛	10⅞
40¼	30	Campbell Wy&C (1¶)	31¼	30½	30½	32
16½	11¼	Canada Dry	11½	11	11	12
57¾	54	Canada South'n (3)	55½	55½	55½	
16	10⅞	Canadian Pacific	11½	11	11	11½
9¾	7	Carriers & Gen (.20)	7	7	7	
172¾	92½	Case Thresh	149¼	145	145	149
79	54¾	Caterpillar Trac (2)	70	67	67	70½
32¼	22½	Celanese Corp ½b)	25⅝	22⅝	22⅞	24
31½	19¼	Celotex Co	21⅝	19¾	19¾	21¾
35¼	25⅝	Central Aguirre (1½¶)	27¾	26½	26½	27
57	35	Central RR of NJ	36	36	36	35
9¾	6⅞	Century Ribbon	6¾	6½	6½	6⅞
58	47¾	Cerro de Pasco (4)	52¾	51	52	51⅜
19¼	12¾	Certain-Teed	13¾	12⅞	12⅞	13½
99½	80½	Certain-Teed pf	90¼	89½	90¼	90
21	20	* Champion P & F	21	20	20	
104¼	101	Champion P pf (6)	102¼	102	102¼	102
69⅛	22¼	Checker Cab Mfg	50	50	50	50
74½	59	Chesapeake Corp (3)	65⅝	65⅜	65⅝	65¾
61	51	Ches. & Ohio (2.80)	54⅞	53¾	53¾	54¾
6¼	2⅞	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
2⅝	1¼	Chi & Gt West (h)	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
8⅛	4	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	5	5	5	5
31⅜	26½	Chi Mail Order (1½)	27½	27¼	27½	27
2⅞	1¾	Chi Mill & St P (h)	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	1¾
5⅞	2⅞	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	3⅜	3	3	3⅛
4⅞	2¾	Chi & N'western (h)	2⅞	2½	2¾	2⅞
12⅛	7¼	Chi & N'west pf (h)	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
20½	12⅞	Chi Pneu Tool	12⅞	12¾	12¾	13¼
56	43	Chi Pneu T pf	43⅞	43½	43⅞	43
3	1⅛	Chi Rk I & P (h)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
7⅞	3¼	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	3½
8	3½	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	4	3⅞	4	4¼
31¾	19¾	Chi Yellow Cab (2)	24½	25	25	25
30¼	24¾	Chickasha Cot O (2)	24½	24¼	24½	25
11⅞	7	Childs Company	7½	7½	7½	
100⅞	85½	Chrysler (6)	96⅞	83½	83⅝	96½
19⅞	15¼	City Ice & Fuel (2)	17	16¾	16¾	16⅞
86½	72⅞	City Ice & F pf (6½)	82½	82½	82½	82
7⅜	4¾	City Stores	5⅛	5	5	5⅛
46⅝	23¾	Clark Equipment (.80)	34	32½	32½	34
110¾	107¼	Cleve El Ill pf (4½)	108	107⅝	-07⅝	
46	35	Cleve Graph Br (1¶)	38	37	37	36
97¼	84	Coca Cola (2)	85	84⅜	84⅜	86¼
57½	55⅝	Coca Cola A (3)	57	57	57	
20½	16⅛	Colgate-Palm-P (1½)	16⅜	16⅛	16¼	16½
51⅝	41¾	Collins & Aikman (½b)	43¼	41	41	43
112	107¼	Collins & A pf (7)	110	109¾	110	108½
24¾	8¼	Colonial Pea Oil	19	17	17	20
9⅜	3⅝	Colo F & Ir (h)	4⅞	4½	4½	5
49	24¼	Colo Fuel & Ir pf	26	25	25	26
36¼	21½	Colo & Southern	27	26½	25½	27
37⅞	19⅛	Colo & So 1pf	26	25½	25½	25
21⅜	14	Columbia Gas (.20b)	17⅜	16½	16½	17¼
45½	34	Columbia Pic vtc (1¶)	33¼	33	33	34
134	94	Columbian C vtc (4¶)	112	105½	105½	112
57¾	44	Comm Credit (2½)	54	53	53¼	54
115	110	Comm Credit pf (5½)	113½	113¼	113½	113½
73¼	55	Comm Inv Tr (3*)	72⅞	71¾	71⅞	72⅞
107	97	Comm I Tr pf (4¼)	107½	106	107	107
24⅝	17	Comm Solvents (.60)	17½	17	17	17½
5½	2¾	Comwlth & So	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
82	50¼	Comwlth & S pf (3)	60¼	59¾	60	59¼
12¼	7½	Conde Nast Pub	7½	7½	7½	8
44½	35½	Congoleum Nairn (1.60)	36	35½	35½	36
25¾	16	Congress Cigar (2e)	18¼	18¼	18¼	
20	11½	Conn Ry & Lt	11½	11⅜	11½	11½
33½	22⅛	Conn Ry & Lt pf	20¾	20	20	
13⅜	8⅜	Consol Cigar	9	8¾	8¾	8¾
85	72¼	Consol Cig ppf ww (6½)	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾
4⅜	3¼	Consol Coal vtc	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
7⅛	4½	Consol Film Ind	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜	4⅝
20⅛	16	Consol Film I pf (½g)	16	15½	15½	16⅛
38⅜	29⅛	Consol Ed NY	29⅝	27⅞	27⅞	29⅞
108½	102	Consol Ed pf (5)	105⅜	105	105¼	105¼
6⅛	3⅞	Consol Laundries	4	3⅞	3⅞	4
15¼	11⅜	Consol Oil (¼b)	12⅛	11¾	11⅞	11⅞
11½	6⅞	Consol Rys Cu pf	7¼	7	7	7¼
13⅜	8⅜	Consol Textile (h)	9	8¾	8¾	9
26¼	18¼	Container n	19¼	18¼	18⅜	19¼
19¼	10⅜	Cont Baking A	13¾	13	13	13¾
23¼	15⅜	Cont Baking B	17⅜	13¼	13¼	13¾
87¼	73½	Cont Can (3)	75¾	73¾	73¾	75¾
24⅜	18	Cont Dia Fibre (½b)	18½	18½	18½	18½
46	36¼	Cont Insurance (1.20¶)	36⅞	36⅛	36⅛	36½
4	2¼	Cont Motors	2½	2¼	2¾	2⅝
38½	29½	Cont Oil (1)	30½	29½	29¾	30¼
46	36	Cont Steel (½b)	36	35½	35½	36
69	58	Corn Exchange (3)	57	56¼	56¼	58¼
78½	68½	Corn Products (3)	74	72½	72½	74¼
168½	162	Corn Prod pf (7)	167	167	167	
7⅜	4½	Coty	4½	4½	4½	4½
37⅜	35	Cream of Wheat (2)	35⅝	35	35	35
25⅜	15⅝	Crosley Radio (¼e)	26	24	24¾	24¾
63¼	43⅝	Crowp Cork & S (1)	55¾	53⅝	55⅛	54⅛

47⅞	45½	Crown Cork pf (2.70)	47	47	47	47⅞
10⅜	7⅜	Crown Zeller vtc	8	7⅞	7⅞	8
41	31⅛	Crucible Steel	31	30	30	31⅛
115	103	Crucible Stl pf (1b)	95½	95½	95½	
2⅞	1½	Cuba Co	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
14¼	6⅛	Cuban Am Sug	10⅞	9⅞	10	10⅝
102	63½	Cuban Am Sug pf	96	94	94	95
24½	18⅜	Curtis Publishing	19⅛	18½	18½	19⅜
104	99½	Curtis Pub pf (7)	102½	102½	102½	102
9¼	4	Curtiss-Wright	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
21⅛	10½	Curtiss-Wright A	13⅞	13⅛	13¼	13¾
70½	60	Cushman 8% (8)	60	60	60	
65	43¼	Cutler Hammer (¼b)	51½	51	51	52

—D—

9¾	7⅝	Davtga St (.30¶)	7¾	7¾	7¾	
89¼	52	Deere & Co	75½	73⅛	73½	77½
26	19½	Deisl W G (.50¶)	20¾	19½	20	21
52	36¾	Del & Hudson	38¾	37	37	38½
23⅛	15⅛	Del Lalk & W	16⅛	15¼	15¼	15⅜
9⅜	4⅜	DenverR G pf (h)	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	5⅝
10	6	Detroit & Mack	4	4	4	
40½	34	Diamond Match (1½¶)	34½	34	34	34
42	38	Diamond M pf (1½¶)	39⅝	39⅛	39⅛	39½
34⅜	19	Distillers Cp Seag	20	18⅝	19	19⅜
52⅜	41½	Dome Mines (2¶)	53⅞	49¼	53¼	49¾
75¾	50⅜	Douglas A (¾e)	59	56	56¼	58
37	29	Dresser A (1½e)	31	30¾	31	30½
1¾	⅞	Duluth So Shore	⅞	⅞	⅞	
8¼	5¼	Dunhill Inter	5½	5⅜	5⅜	5¼
153	137¾	du Pont de Nem (3.60)	138⅛	133½	133½	138

—E—

170½	156	Eastman Kodak (5¶)	158	157	158	156
166	158	Eastman Kod pf (6)	163½	162	162	163½
37	28½	Eaton Mfg (2)	32¼	31¼	31¾	32
9¼	5¾	Eitingon Schild	6	6	6	5¾
44⅜	30¾	Elec Auto-Lite (1.20)	33¾	32¼	32¾	33¾
17⅜	10¼	Elec Boat	11⅛	10¼	10¼	10⅝
7¾	5⅞	Elec & Mus Ind (.24e)	5⅞	5¾	5¾	6
4	2⅜	Elec Power & Lt	13⅜	12⅞	13	13⅜
64⅝	29½	El Pw&L 6% pf	52½	50	50	53
69¼	32¾	Elec Pow & L pf	58¼	56	56	57¾
55¼	46¾	Elec Sto Battery (2¶)	47	46½	46½	46¾
1⅜	½	Elk Horn Coal (h)	¾	¾	¾	
134	125½	Endicott John pf (7)	125	125	125	
15	7½	Engineers Pub S	11¾	11¾

Business and Industry

Quarterly Earnings of Steel Corporation Best Since 1931

Commerce and Finance

Good Sales Gains By Manufacturers And Wholesalers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 29—Total sales of 582 reporting manufacturers in the principal industries increased 13 per cent in dollar volume for March, 1936, and for 1045 wholesalers the increase was 12 per cent compared with the like month of 1935, according to the first report of a monthly study of manufacturers' and wholesalers' sales, and collections on accounts receivable, undertaken jointly by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce and the National Association of Credit men.

"This is a new study," said Secretary of Commerce Roper, in commenting on the report just released. "Although the number of firms reporting is still under what is regarded as an adequate sample, the figures are released at this time because of a widespread interest in them and because it is believed that in a short time the sample will be built up until it is thoroughly representative. It is felt that the figures will prove of considerable value, not only to the trades concerned but to many other groups influenced by business activity in the manufacturing and wholesale fields."

Manufacturers' Gains

Total sales of leading manufacturing industries, as given in the report, show the following increases for March, this year, over March, 1935:

Commodities	P. C.
Iron, steel and their products	27.1
Forest products	20.9
Stone, clay and glass products	18.4
Textiles and their products	12.3
Petroleum products	10.9
Chemicals and allied products	10.7
Machinery, excluding transportation	10.7
Rubber products	8.4
Non-ferrous metals and their products	8.3
Food and kindred products	8.2
Motor vehicle parts	3.3
Paper and allied products	2.7
Leather and its products	2.7
Miscellaneous	18.4

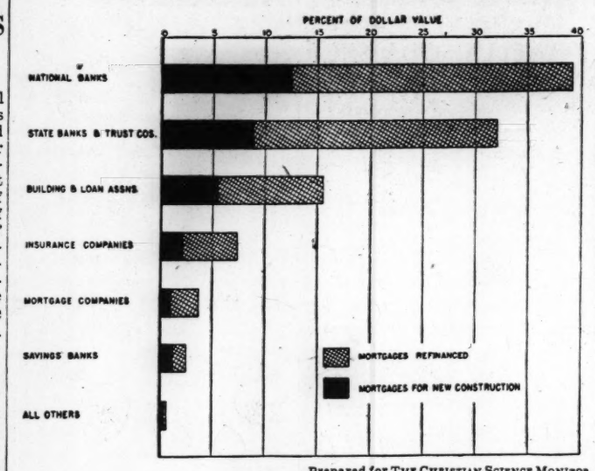
The report on wholesale transactions shows that 19 trade groups had increases in total net sales last month over March, 1935, ranging from 3.5 per cent for meats and meat products to 49.5 per cent for lumber and building materials. For the same comparative months, machinery equipment and supplies showed an increase of 38.2 per cent and electrical goods a gain of 36.2 per cent.

Wholesale Increases

Other wholesale increases for March, over a year before, are as follows:

Product	P. C.
Plumbing, heating equip. and supplies	36.0
Jewelry	24.5
Hardware	21.2
Drugs and drug sundries	14.3
Clothing and furnshngs, except shoes	13.6
Automotive products	13.4
Farm products (consumer goods)	13.4
Furniture and house furnishings	13.0
Dry goods	11.1
Petroleum and its products	10.3
Tobacco and its products	10.3
Groceries and foods	5.6
Shoes and other footwear	5.3
Paper and its products	4.7
Miscellaneous	19.1

Bulk of Insured Mortgages Is Held by National Banks



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The above chart, prepared by the Federal Housing Administration's Division of Economics and Statistics, shows the percentage of distribution of the amount of mortgages accepted for insurance, through December, 1935. National banks hold 39.2 per cent of these mortgages, according to the chart, and of this amount 41.1 per cent is for new construction and 38.3 per cent represents refinanced instruments. State banks and trust companies, however, which hold 32.1 per cent of the total, show 28.6 per cent for new construction and 33.6 per cent for refinanced mortgages.

Sears, Roebuck Co. Profits for 1936 Seen Topping 1935

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 29—Profits of the Sears, Roebuck & Company in 1936 should be substantially better than last year, Gen. R. E. Wood, president of the company, told stockholders at their annual meeting.

A goal of $500,000,000 in sales has been set, he said.

A proposal to increase capital stock to 5,200,000 shares from 5,000,000 shares, at the discretion of the directors was approved by the shareholders.

The additional shares are to be offered to officers and employees at $45 a share, with a further provision that the company may not grant privileges to officers and directors to purchase an aggregate of more than 30,000 shares.

Sales of Sears, Roebuck for April are running about 13 to 15 per cent ahead of the corresponding period of last year, General Wood said.

"We think," Mr. Wood continued, "that we will get quite a bulge in July—a temporary bulge. The company expects to benefit considerably from farm benefit payments in the middle of May.

"Prices of Sears, Roebuck are slightly lower than last Spring. That doesn't necessarily mean lower profits. We get the goods at low prices and make a fair profit; and we are making a fair profit."

Commodity Prices Gain of 0.3 P. C. Offsets March Loss

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 29 — Wholesale commodity prices increased 0.3 per cent during the week ended April 18, offsetting all of the March loss, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

The increase of 0.3 per cent brought the general index to 79.7 per cent of the 1926 average. The current index is 0.5 per cent above the corresponding week of last month, but when compared with the corresponding week of last year it is down by 0.7 per cent.

Five of the 10 major commodity groups—farm products, foods, hides and leather products, metals and metal products, and miscellaneous commodities—advanced during the week. Fuel and lighting materials and chemicals and drugs were fractionally lower. Textile products, building materials and house-furnishing goods remained unchanged at the level of the preceding week.

Each of the special commodity groups increased during the week. Raw materials and finished products advanced 0.4 per cent. Semimanufactured articles rose 0.1 per cent. All commodities other than farm products (nonagricultural commodities) increased 0.3 per cent and all commodities other than farm products and processed foods (industrial commodities) advanced 0.1 per cent."

The largest group increase, 1.1 per cent, was registered for foods. Dairy products rose 2.6 per cent, fruits and vegetables 1.6 per cent, meats 0.8 per cent, and cereal products 0.4 per cent.

Commodity Groups	April 18 1936	April 11 1936	April 21 1934	April 22 1933
All commodities	79.7	79.5	73.3	60.4
Farm products	77.4	76.9	59.7	44.6
Foods	81.1	80.2	66.6	56.2
Hides and leather products	95.2	95.1	89.7	69.1
Textile products	69.9	69.9	75.2	51.4
Fuel & light. materials	77.5	77.6	73.1	62.4
Metals & metal prods.	86.0	85.9	87.0	76.8
Building materials	85.4	85.4	86.3	70.2
Chemicals and drugs	78.9	79.0	75.5	71.3
House furng. goods	82.8	82.8	83.1	72.2
Miscel commodities	68.6	68.3	69.3	57.7
All commodities other than farm prods.	80.2	80.0	76.2	63.9
All commodities other than farm products and foods	79.1	79.0	78.8	65.5
Raw materials	77.3	77.0	*	*
Semimfd. articles	74.6	73.5	*	*
Finished products	81.9	81.6	*	*

*Not computed.

U. S. Steel Earns 94c on Preferred Stock in Quarter

NEW YORK, April 29 (AP)—Myron C. Taylor, chairman of the U. S. Steel Corporation, following the directors meeting yesterday, disclosed that operations in the first quarter, averaging 47 per cent of capacity, had struck the best average since the first three months of 1931.

He also said that in the first quarter pay rolls had jumped 15 per cent over the like period last year to $69,259,055, and that the number of employees had risen 4.8 per cent to 198,269.

Directors declared a dividend of 50 cents a share on the preferred stock, the same quarterly rate which has prevailed since January, 1933, when the dividend was cut from $7 a year.

Good Earnings Rise

The corporation reported total earnings of $17,664,596 for the first quarter of 1936 after ordinary operating expenses, compared with $12,428,449 in the March quarter of 1935, and $20,418,435 in the final quarter of that year.

After interest, depreciation, depletion, overhead expense on iron ore, etc., there was a net income of $3,376,304, or 94 cents a share on the preferred stock, compared with a deficit of $2,173,801 in the first quarter of 1935, and net income of $4,783,868 in the final quarter of that year.

After provision for the preferred dividend the total surplus for the quarter amounted to $1,574,899, compared with a total deficit for the March quarter of 1935 of $3,975,206 and a surplus of $3,525,012 in the December quarter.

The dividend on the preferred stock is payable May 29 to stock of record May 4.

With this payment, dividend accumulations on the senior issue will amount to $17.50 a share.

Shipments of finished steel products during the March quarter amounted to 2,181,281 tons, compared with 1,785,248 tons in the first three months of 1935, and 2,030,076 tons in the December quarter.

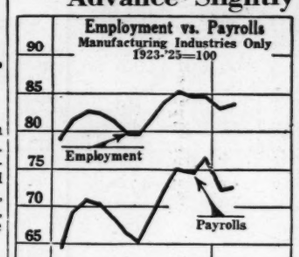
New Business Expands

New Business since Jan. 1 has been gradually expanding, Mr. Taylor said. Bookings during the first quarter exceeded the tonnages in the first quarter of 1935 by 25 per cent. In the month of April up to the twenty-third, he said, the tonnages have continued to expand, and present operations, based on shipments made, exceeded 60 per cent of capacity.

Prices received on shipments made averaged about the same as in the fourth quarter of 1935, but somewhat below the prices realized in the first quarter a year ago.

During the quarter there were expended for additions and betterments and in payment of maturing subsidiary company's bonds and mining royalty notes a total of $13,000,581.

Work and Pay Rolls Advance Slightly



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE March increase in employment fell slightly below expectations, with the Bureau of Labor Statistics indexes of both factory employment and pay rolls remaining under last December's levels. Had it not been for floods and the tire industry strike, the total number of workers would have increased more sharply. A considerably better showing is indicated for April.

While unemployment totals are still large, consumer buying power is close to the highest point reached so far in the recovery, suggesting no important let-down in the consumers' goods industries.

Output of Packing House Commodities Up 21 P. C. in March

CHICAGO, April 29 (AP)—Reflecting the improved slaughter of livestock in March, production of packing-house commodities rose in the United States to a level 21 per cent above a year ago and within 11 per cent of the 1926-35 average for the month, says the Chicago Federal Reserve Bank's statement of business conditions.

The gain in production of 12 per cent over February was counter seasonal. The general price level of packing-house commodities was lower than in the previous month, the bank said.

Pay rolls in the industry at the close of March showed an increase of 4 per cent over February each in hours and wage payments, but there was little change in the number of employees. Hours worked and wage payments slightly exceeded those of March, 1935.

March production of dairy products in the seventh Federal Reserve district exceeded that of any month since October. Manufacture of creamery butter expanded 6½ per cent over February and 4½ per cent above a year ago but was 9½ per cent under the 1926-35 average for the month. Sales tonnage declined 1 per cent to a level 14½ per cent below the 1926-35 average.

Output of American cheese in Wisconsin rose 17 per cent to a level 23 per cent above March, 1935, but was 4½ per cent under the 1926-35 average.

Union Pacific Passenger Income Rises 21 Per Cent During 1935

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 29—Union Pacific railroad reports a substantial increase in freight and passenger revenue in 1935 as compared with the previous year, according to the annual report. Freight revenue rose from $100,527,120 in 1934 to $106,960,617 in 1935, or 6.4 per cent. Passenger revenue increased from $9,239,900 to $11,172,152, or 20.9 per cent.

Increased expenses, however, including $3,700,000 resulting from the restoration of wages to pre-depression levels, resulted in a slight decrease in net income, or from $18,715,348 to $18,535,529. Floods and dust storms contributed to the increase in expenditures for maintenance of way. An increase of $507,652, or 18 per cent, in traffic expenses, bringing the 1935 item to $3,325,786, resulted chiefly from expenditures for advertising and outside agencies.

New Services

New merchandising methods of rail transportation developed by the Union Pacific are featured in the report. New comforts and services to coach passengers, as well as the fast "streamliners" in the development of which the Union Pacific was the pioneer, are among the means of attack to recover the passenger travel, the revenue from which was 20 per cent ahead of 1934 in spite of low rates averaging 1.7 cents per passenger mile.

The outstanding debt in the hands of the public on Dec. 31, 1935, was equal to $343,708,675, a decrease during the year of $2,243,335.

Securities owned other than those of affiliated companies included 268,700 shares of Illinois Central Railroad; 200,000 shares of New York Central and 115,200 shares of Pennsylvania Railroad.

The number of stockholders as of Dec. 31, 1935, considering a holder of both preferred and common stock as one stockholder, was 49,098 as compared with 48,503 as of Dec. 31, 1934.

Earnings of $6.54 a share were reported on the common stock, slightly less than in 1934, and $6 a share was again paid in dividends to common stockholders.

To handle increased freight traffic, new freight locomotives, capable of hauling heavy loads at 60 miles per hour to maintain the fast service now in effect, have been ordered and freight cars rebuilt.

Mr. W. A. Harriman, chairman of the board of directors, speaking of the six new "streamliners," said: Two trains are in service—one in local service between Salina, Kansas, Topeka, Kansas, and Kansas City, Missouri, and the other in service between Chicago and Portland on a schedule of 39¾ hours (approximately 57 miles per hour), 18 hours below the fastest schedule formerly in effect.

Four new trains will be placed in service during May and June—one between Chicago and Los Angeles and one between Chicago and San Francisco, also on a 39¾ hour schedule, and two between Chicago and Denver on a daily schedule of 16 hours (over 65 miles an hour), more than 9 hours less than the fastest schedule now in effect.

Improvement Program

In describing the general improvement in passenger service, Mr. Harriman states:

"At the close of the year substantially all of the cars used by passengers in our main-line trains were air-conditioned. Special attention has been given to making coach travel attractive and comfortable. The interior of the coaches has been remodeled and redecorated, providing new and adjustable seats, commodious lounge rooms and other new conveniences and comforts. Low price meals are served coach passengers on all trains."

Two-thirds of the program for rebuilding 3235 box and automobile cars, commenced early in 1935, had been completed at the end of the year, and the remainder will be completed before the heavy traffic period this year.

Problem of Idle Is Not Solved By Relief, Says Bank

"Re-employment of those on relief is the outstanding issue facing this country," says the First National Bank of Boston in its current New England Letter. Continuing, the bank says: "For three consecutive fiscal years the relief bill of the nation has averaged more than $3,000,000,000 annually and there are no signs of diminution. In spite of these tremendous expenditures, unemployment hovers around 10,000,000, while one out of six of the entire population is on the relief roll. Surely it is time to face this issue squarely and to scrutinize our system of rendering relief.

"While there are no complete figures available on the classification of workers on relief, a recent study made by the Federal Government covering more than 6,000,000 cases affords a good cross-section. Based upon this study, it was found that out of 100 persons on relief, approximately 25 were formerly engaged in the building industry, 17 were farm workers, 15 were factory and other semi-skilled workers, 10 were engaged in domestic and personal services, 10 were young persons or housewives with no previous occupations, while the remaining 23 consisted largely of professional and technical workers, office clerks, salesmen and small proprietors.

Industry Challenged

"American industry has been challenged for not solving the problem of unemployment but it is obviously impossible for manufacturing enterprises alone to absorb the 10,000,000 or so unemployed in view of the fact that this brancn of activity employed less than 9,000,000 at the peak of 1929. It has been estimated by the National Industrial Conference Board that there are slightly more than 3,000,000 persons unemployed in manufacturing at this time which represents a reduction of 14 per cent since January, 1934.

"This problem cannot be solved by dividing the work but by creating new jobs. Only by removing the barriers that are blocking the roads to recovery can this be accomplished. The most important single barrier that has retarded real recovery has been the fear generated by chronic deficits, confiscatory taxation, invasion by the Government in the field of private enterprise, proposed tax on surplus, tampering with the currency and the squandering of public funds on fantastic projects. The first step then toward the solution of this problem is for the Government to provide real co-operation with industry instead of a continually threatening attitude.

Situation Aggravated

"Our system of work relief instead of providing a cure has aggravated the situation. Billions of dollars have been expended on the public works program to prime the business pump but to no avail. This same experiment was tried in several of the European countries but was abandoned because it failed to stimulate employment and merely piled up the debt. It is interesting to note that when the public works program in Great Britain was abandoned a building boom followed shortly.

"Another weakness in our relief system is that it is largely centralized in Washington. Practically 72 per cent of all relief expenditures are furnished by the Federal Government. The relief burden should be shifted to the states and communities and federal aid should be provided only when other funds are not obtainable.

"The question is often asked, 'What expenditures should be reduced?' The answer is that if we are to maintain national solvency we must eliminate all waste and extravagance, reduce government bureaus and commissions, gradually liquidate the public works program and abandon the general philosophy of spending our way into prosperity."

The World's Business

Britain's Budget—Comparison of U. S. and U. K. Tax Burdens—Need for Broader Base

By H. B. E.

A MICAWBER-LIKE reader in England sends me a British newspaper clipping showing relative taxation in Britain and America, with the laconic note attached: "Tax yourself as we do and you will really recover. But can you, will you?" Mr. Neville Chamberlain's task is made much easier by this evidence of British willingness to be taxed. Last year the Chancellor foretold that the ultimate in income taxation had been reached. Now in presenting his current budget he has to say that the taxes will be increased, not decreased. This, of course, is in behalf of rearmament, an expense which was not anticipated last year. How is John Bull taking it? Judging from the news dispatches, apparently as grimly as my correspondent, though he has several times said that any further burdens would be unendurable.

Let us see how tax burdens compare in the two countries. Some months ago the National Economy League made a study of the figures. It came to the statistical conclusion that *per head of population* British taxes are no less than *12.7 per cent higher than those in the United States*. So the British are much more heavily taxed than Americans. The comparison is made worse from the British standpoint by a factor which the Economy League did not mention, namely, that there is less *per head income* in Britain out of which these higher taxes have to be paid.

It is perhaps more instructive than a mere citation of the relative tax burden to examine the different methods of taxing. I haven't the space to go over the entire field. But, since income tax is the most important impost in both countries, we might break down the figures for this tax. Below we give the rate of income tax that a British citizen pays to his Government and the rate that a citizen of the most populous state in the Union, New York, pays to his Federal and State Governments. The case taken is that of a married man with no children:

Total Income	British Rate	American Rate
$1,000	None	None
1,500	1.8	None
2,000	3.4	None
3,000	8.3	0.8
4,000	10.7	2.4
5,000	12.2	3.4
7,500	14.1	5.6
10,000	16.2	7.8
25,000	26.7	16.2
50,000	36.4	24.8
100,000	45.3	38.1
1,000,000	61.4	65.0

In the million dollar incomes only are Mr. Morgenthau and New York State more grasping than Mr. Chamberlain. In England, however, there are only about half a dozen citizens, I believe, in this bracket, as compared with many times that number in the United States. In the remainder of the brackets the incidence of British taxation is much greater. The burden is relatively more onerous on the British as we go down the scale. Evidently the British income tax rests squarely on the people's backs. In the United States, as the table shows, the income tax is too much a class affair, not having the gradual rise in burden from the lowest income receiver to the highest. Prof. Harold M. Groves, an authority on taxation, recently distinguished the two systems in these words:

> We use the income and estate tax primarily as a tax upon the rich. The British do not regard the income and estate taxes as class taxes. They regard them, on the contrary, as the backbone of their revenue system, and the best way to raise money from the relatively poor, as well as relatively rich, taxpayers.

Some day the entire tax system in the United States will have to be revised with this end in view. Ability to pay is the fundamental rule in taxation. It is best served by the income tax. But there will never be any responsibility toward the fiscal affairs of government till the income tax is broad-based like the British tax.

Senator Sees Cotton Futures Market As, 'A Good Poker Game'

WASHINGTON, April 28 (AP)—The cotton futures market was described today by Chairman Smith (DSC) of the Senate Agriculture Committee, as "a good poker game with the cards stacked," for the "boys running it."

Smith was discussing before his committee, now investigating cotton trading, the uncertainty of futures quotations.

"Unless the futures market represents and reflects the real value of cotton you have a confusion that plays into the conditions of uncertainty," he declared.

"You have a futures price for strict middling seven eighths in the same market you have a spot price, for the same class, and you have another price in the country markets.

"Therefore, we have got to find out what the futures market actually represents."

Stainless Steel Output At New High Last Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 29—A new high was reached in the production of stainless steel last year. Output was greater than for any year since early in the century when these types of alloys were made experimentally.

According to a survey of the Iron Age, 67,227 net tons of chromium and chromium-nickel steel ingots were produced during 1935, representing a 54 per cent increase over 1934 output and a 23 per cent advance over the 54,949 tons produced in the previous record year, 1929.

The production of chromium and chromium-nickel castings in 1935 amounted to 3971 tons, which represents a 38 per cent increase over the previous year's output and almost equals 1929's record production.

Johns-Manville Net Off Sharply in First Quarter

NEW YORK, April 29 (AP)—Johns-Manville Corp., producers of asbestos products and building materials with plants throughout the United States, today reported a profit of $176,764 for the quarter ended March 31 compared with $246,578 for the same period last year.

After deducting preferred dividends in both periods balances for common stock were 6 cents a share against 15 cents in the 1935 first quarter. The decline in earnings was attributed to increased costs and low prices on one of its major lines.

Complying with the request of the New York Stock Exchange made recently to all listed companies, Johns-Manville also reported for the 12 months ended March 31, showing net income of $2,095,044, or $2.09 a share on the common, compared with $1,072,461 or 73 cents a share for the 12 months ended March 31, 1930.

SEC Issues More Salary Information

WASHINGTON, April 29 (AP)—The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia, Penna., reported to the securities commission that G. H. Lorimer, board chairman, received a salary of $90,000 in 1935, as compared with $100,000 in 1934.

Salaries of other top officers in the company were: W. D. Fuller, president, $54,999 in 1935 and $46,894 in 1934; P. S. Collins, vice-president, $60,750 both years.

A report by Postal Telegraph and Cable Corporation, New York, showed Clarence H. MacKay, president and director of subsidiaries, was paid $30,780 in 1935; Robert A. Gantt, director of registrant and subsidiaries, $22,840, and A. H. Griswold, vice-president and director of registrant and officer of subsidiaries, $15,533.

A pay increase from $68,504 in 1934 to $74,714 in 1935 to Robert W. Schiff, president of the Schiff Company of Columbus, Ohio, was listed.

Remuneration paid officials in other companies as shown in their 1935 annual reports, included:

Mohawk Carpet Mills, Inc., Amsterdam, N. Y.—A. W. Schuttleworth, president, $50,000; George McNeir, chairman, $25,000; J. D. I. Husband, merchandising manager, $22,500.

American Safety Razor Corporation, Brooklyn—Milton Dammann, president, $60,240; J. B. Desmequita, vice president, $52,740; Harry Schwartz, vice president, $25,000.

Certain-Teed Products Corporation, New York City—George M. Brown, president, $24,220; Audenried Whittemore, vice president, $24,525; Chester E. Rahr, vice president, $21,195.

Charis Corporation, Allentown, Penna.—Louis Margolis, president, $32,400; Ralph E. James, vice president, $32,400; Joseph Leonard, secretary, $32,400.

American Metal Co., Ltd., New York City—Dr. Otto Sussman, chairman, $24,030; Harold K. Hochschild, president, $24,000; B. N. Eimmer, vice president, $40,030; Heath Steele, vice president, $40,020.

Crown Central Petroleum Company, Baltimore—Henry W. Rosenberg, president, $20,100; Karl W. Shimeall, superintendent, $9000; Jesse Stickel, sales manager, $7650.

Sunray Oil Corporation, New York City—C. H. Wright, president, $18,000; F. L. Martin, vice president, $12,000; W. E. Hightower, chairman, $9000.

General Railway Signal Company, Rochester, N. Y.—Wilmer W. Salmon, president (deceased), $50,000; John F. Brasm, vice president, $13,000; Frank W. Moffett, vice president, $18,000; Paul Renshaw, vice president, $18,000.

New York Merchandise Company, Inc., New York City—Philip Masiansky, president, $33,800; Harry Millstein, assistant secretary, $33,465; Isaac B. Cohen, assistant treasurer, $29,265; A. L. Huschman, department head and buyer, $39,317.

Pneumatic Casings Output, Shipments Off in February

NEW YORK, April 29—Production of pneumatic casings in February totaled 3,577,221 units while shipments for the month came to 3,211,040, the Rubber Manufacturers Association reported.

For January, production was 4,578,710 with shipments of 3,874,764. February, 1935, showed production of 4,382,663 and shipments of 3,287,394. Casings in hands of manufacturers at the end of February totaled 9,264,595 against 8,918,177 the previous month and 11,529,560 a year ago.

Consolidated Retail Stores' First Dividend Since '31

ST. LOUIS, April 29 (AP)—Consolidated Retail Stores, Inc., operating 29 women's apparel and shoe stores in 18 cities, announced today a dividend of $4 per share of its 8 per cent cumulative preferred stock had been declared payable June 1 to stockholders of record on May 15. This will be the first dividend payment since October, 1931.

The company also announced approximately 75 per cent of each class of stockholders had approved an exchange of each share of the present 8 per cent preferred issue for 1⅓ shares of a new 6 per cent issue, $4 in cash and a warrant for the purchase of two shares of common stock.

Consummation of the plan will be deferred, the company said, pending outcome of a suit in the Delaware Chancery Court in which a preferred stockholder questioned the validity and effect of the amendment.

Honduras Trade Pacts Benefit to Pacific Coast

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, April 29—California producers and exporters will benefit from concessions obtained in the Honduras reciprocal trade agreement signed recently, according to the Department of Commerce.

Although the gross export trade with Honduras is comparatively small, individual American traders will notice profitable advantages. Fresh fruits are bound at the present rate. Reductions in rates for canned and dried fruits, and canned vegetables, sardines and salmon range from 33⅓ to 75 per cent.

Practically all of the California products are exported from Washington and Oregon, with the exception, perhaps, of sardines. Therefore, general Pacific Coast trade advantages are seen in the negotiations.

In addition, Honduras binds wheat flour and lumber against increases in the present rates of duty and lowers the rates on various forms of dried milk from 32 to 50 per cent.

Advertising Lineage For Week Has Gain

CHICAGO, April 29 (AP)—Retail advertising lineage in newspapers for the week ended April 18 was 0.4 per cent ahead of the corresponding week last year, Advertising Age reported today, despite the fact that the close of the heavy pre-Easter buying season was included in the 1935 figures.

The comparison was based on the total volume of newspaper advertising placed by retailers in 65 cities.

For the year to date these newspapers have carried a total of 253,661,364 lines of retail advertising, compared with 248,260,235 lines the corresponding period last year, an increase of 2.2 per cent, Advertising Age reported.

Power Production Gains 15.5 Per Cent

NEW YORK, April 29 (AP)—The Edison Electric Institute reported the production of electricity for the week ended April 25 at 1,932,797,000 kilowatt hours, an advance of .9 of 1 per cent from the previous week and 15.5 per cent over the corresponding period of 1935.

For the week ended April 18, the advance over the year before was 12.5 per cent. All major geographical districts displayed a power output greater than a year ago. The percentage increases follow:

New England 10.6, middle Atlantic 15.5, central industrial 17.4, west central 13.9, southern states 13.5, Rocky Mountain 25.9, Pacific coast 16.9.

Massachusetts Farmers Borrow at Low Interest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 29—At the record low interest rate of 4 per cent on new Federal Land Bank loans, $917,900 was borrowed by 319 Massachusetts farmers from the Federal Land Bank and Land Bank Commissioner in the nine months ending April 1.

In announcing the total loans, Governor W. I. Myers of the Farm Credit Administration said the average land bank loan in the State was $2048, with an estimated interest saving to the borrower of about $39 a year compared with the average rate which farmers refinanced had been paying on their debts.

Consolidated Edison Net Declines in First Quarter

NEW YORK, April 29 (AP)—Consolidated Edison Co. of New York reported today for the first quarter a decline in net income to $12,756,872, equal after all charges to 88 cents a common share, from $13,826,338, or 97 cents a share in the March quarter of 1935.

For the 12 months ended March 31 net income was $2,563,785, or $1.91 a share on the common stock compared with $34,111,745, or $2.03 a common share in the preceding 12 months.

Diamond Match May Test SEC Authority

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 29—Objections to the disclosures of data required by the Securities and Exchange Commission and the New York Stock Exchange and hints at a constitutional test of a decision by the SEC last October that the company make public figures on sales and costs of sales, were contained in a 225-page pamphlet report of the Diamond Match Company for 1935.

"It would seem that the compulsory public disclosure of information in regard to sales, etc., would constitute unreasonable search and seizures within the meaning of the Fourth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States," W. A. Fairburn, president, says in the report, as would "the revealing of trade secrets, against which a corporation is protected by Section 24a of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934."

The report shows the number of corporations in the Diamond Match group was reduced from 13 to 6, effective on April 1. All surviving subsidiaries except one small corporation become direct subsidiaries of the Diamond Match Company of Delaware, eliminating intermediary units.

F. A. Lidbury, president of the Oldbury Electro Chemical Company of Niagara Falls, N. Y., was elected a director of Diamond Match to succeed the late Rollin P. Grant.

Incorporated Investors Net Resources Increase

Incorporated Investors reports total net resources on March 31 of over $61,500,000, compared with approximately $54,800,000 on Dec. 31, 1935. This was equivalent, after deducting liabilities including estimated taxes on unrealized profits, to $22.07 on each of the 2,790,821 shares outstanding.

Market value of investments on March 31 was more than $15,595,000 in excess of cost as compared with approximately $10,800,000 excess as of December 31, 1935.

Incorporated Investors reports a record number of over 29,000 shareholders, representing a gain of 765 since the first of the year.

Five New Banks Open In Four States in Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, April 29—Five new banks were opened during the past week, two in Iowa, one in Nebraska, one in North Dakota and one in California, according to the Weekly Banking Market of Rand McNally Bankers Monthly.

The Banking Market also reports one change in location in Iowa, one change in title in Minnesota, and three closed banks.

U. S. Outdistancing Britain in Steel

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The United States' share of the world's output of coal, pig-iron and crude steel has grown in the past four years, according to British official returns now made public here.

These returns are for 1932, 1933, 1934 and 1935. Four years ago the United States produced 43.5 per cent of the world's coal, 31.7 per cent of its pig iron and 37.7 per cent of its crude steel. Last year these percentages rose to 44.6, 41.. and 48.0 respectively.

In the same period Britain's percentages of world output fell from 28.3 to 26.6 in the case of coal; 12.9 to 12.7 in that of pig iron and 14.5 to 13.9 in that of crude steel. Germany in the same years raised its output from 14.0 to 15.7 for coal, 18.8 to 25.0 for pig iron and 15.6 to 19.8 for crude steel.

Olds Motor Works Pushes Output to Meet Demand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C., April 29—Sales of automobiles have increased to such an extent that the Oldsmobile company is faced with an actual shortage D. E. Ralston of Lansing, Mich., vice-president of the Olds Motor Works, declared here.

"Our plant is working six days a week and pushing production to the utmost, but in spite of this, it is difficult to keep the supply on even terms with the demand and we are actually faced with a possible shortage," he declared.

FIELD & COWLES
INSURANCE
40 Broad Street, Boston, Mass.
GOOD INSURANCE IS A GOOD INVESTMENT
Call Hubbard 7880

OBrion Russell & Co.
INSURANCE
of Every Description
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INTEREST BEGINS 15th of Every Month
Institution for Savings in Roxbury and Its Vicinity
Second Oldest Mutual Savings Bank in Boston.
2347 WASHINGTON STREET ROXBURY
Opposite Dudley Elevated Station

Clark, Dodge & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1847
Members New York and Boston Stock Exchanges, and New York Curb Exchange
General Brokerage Service
BOSTON 70 Federal Street
NEW YORK 61 Wall Street

Shortwave Schedules Shift With the Approach of Summer

Radio Comment

With the coming of daylight or "summer" time and change in the seasons several of the world shortwave radiocasters have announced shifting around of call letters, frequencies and program schedules.

The British Broadcasting Corporation, for instance, now has the following schedule:

Transmission	Call	Time, E. S. T.
1	GSN, GSB	1:15-3 a. m.
2	GSH, GSG	6-8:45 a. m.
3	GSG	9 a. m.-Noon
	GSF	9 a. m.-Noon
	GSD	10:30 a. m.-Noon
4	GSI	12:15-4 p. m.
	GSD	12:15-5:45 p. m.
	GSB	12:15-4 p. m., 4-5:45 p. m.
	GSO	4-5:45 p. m.
5	GSP, GSC, GSD	6-8 p. m.
6	GSD, GSC	9-11 p. m.

The wavelengths of the British Empire transmitters are:

	Meg.	Meters
GSA	6.05	49.59
GSB	9.51	31.55
GSC	9.58	31.32
GSD	11.75	25.53
GSE	11.86	25.29
GSF	15.14	19.82
GSG	17.79	16.86
GSH	21.47	13.97
GSI	15.26	19.66
GSJ	21.53	13.93
GSL	6.11	49.10
GSN	11.82	25.38
GSO	15.18	19.76
GSP	15.31	19.60

PHI, Eindhoven, Netherlands, now operates on the following wavelengths and transmitting times (E. S. T.):

Sunday, 7-8 a. m., for Asia, on 19.71m.
Sunday, 8-11 a. m., for the Netherlands Indies, on 16.88m.
Sunday, 1-2 p. m., for Africa, on 16.88m.
Monday—7-8 p. m., for Central and South America, on 31.28m.
Monday, 8-10 a. m., for the Netherlands Indies.
Thursday, 8-10 a. m., for the Netherlands Indies.
Friday, 8-10 a. m., for the Netherlands Indies.
Saturday, 8-11 a. m., for the Netherlands Indies.

All Netherlands Indies transmissions are on 16.88 m.

The experimental programs of station PCJ on 19.71 m. have not been changed.

The French station, FYA, Paris, has had its call letters and frequencies shifted. The new calls and wavelengths are:

FPA2 .. 19.68 meters and 15.24 megacycles
FPA3 .. 25.27 " 11.88 "
FPA4 .. 25.60 " 11.72 "

The daily broadcasting schedule on these wavelengths is as follows (E. S. T.):

FPA3—2 to 5 a. m.
FPA2—5:55 to 11 a. m.
FPA3—11:15 a. m. to 6 p. m.
FPA4—6:15 p. m. to 1 a. m.

Shortwave Spotlights

(All time is eastern standard, one hour slower than eastern daylight, for convenience in calculating.)

Sunday, May 3

Boston—9:12 a. m. and 6 p. m.—Chimes and morning and evening services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts. W1XAL, 25.5m. and 49m. 11.79meg, and 6.04 meg, respectively.
Eindhoven, Netherlands—9:40 a. m.—International Football Match between Belgium and Holland. PHI, 25.5m, 11.73meg.
Boston—3:15 p. m.—Radiocast on Christian Science. W1XAL, 49m, 6.04meg.
Paris—3:30 p. m.—National Theater of the Opera Comique. TPA-3, 25.27m, 11.88meg.
Moscow—4 p. m.—Review of the Week; Questions and Answers; News. RNE, 50m, 6meg
Berlin—5:30 p. m.—"A Rhinelander Acquires Manhattan"; In memory of Peter Minnewitt. DJC, 49.8m, 6.02meg.
Eindhoven, Netherlands—7 p. m.—Transmission to Central and South America. PCJ, 31.28m, 5.59meg
Caracas—7:30 p. m.—Dance music. YV2RC, 51.7m, 5.8meg.
Berlin—8:30 p. m.—"Don Juan": Symphonic poem by Richard Strauss. DJC, 49.8m, 6.02meg.

Monday, May 4

Washington—10 a. m.—United States Navy Band. W8XK, Pittsburgh, 19.7m, 15.21meg; W3XAL, New York, 16.8m, 17.78meg.
Boston—11:30 a. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Moscow—4 p. m.—Ukrainian Folk Songs; talk: "Some New Soviet Films." RNE, 50m, 6meg.
Boston—4 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Tokyo—4 p. m.— Modern Japanese Music. JVM, Nazaki, 27.9m, 10.74meg.
Boston—4:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.5m, 11.79meg.
Rome—6 p. m.—News in English; opera, "Don Pasquale" (Donizetti); talk, Tullio Cianetti; violin concert. 2RO, 31.1m, 9.63meg.
Washington—5:15 p. m.—United States Army Band. W8XK, Pittsburgh, 19.7m, 15.21meg.
London—6 p. m.—"Grab Them by the Ears," play. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg, or GSA, 49.5m, 6.05meg.
London—6:30 p. m.—Early English Music, BBC Empire Orchestra. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg, or GSA, 49.5m, 6.05meg.
Berlin—7:30 p. m.—"The Minstrel Shall Go With the King." DJC, 49.8m, 6.02meg.

Tuesday, May 5

Washington—10 a. m.—United States Marine Band, Capt. Taylor Branson, leader. W8XK, Pittsburgh, 19.7m, 15.21meg; W3XAL, New York, 16.8m, 17.78meg.
Boston—11:30 a. m.—"The Monitor Views the News," W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Boston—4 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31m, 9.27meg.
Boston—4:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.5m, 11.79meg.
Berlin—6 p. m.—"Celeste." Opera. DJC, 49.8m, 6.02meg.
London—7 p. m.—"Wind in the Rigging," poetry and music. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg, GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg, or GSA, 49.5m, 6.05meg.
Madrid—8:15 p. m.—Guitar recital. EAQ, 30.5m, 9.87meg.
Berlin—8:30 p. m.—Eduard Erdmann, pianist, in Schubert program. DJC, 49.8m, 6.02meg.
London—9:30 p. m., "The Story of Big Ben." GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg, or GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
Caracas—9:30 p. m. — The Continentals YV2RC, 51.7m, 5.8meg.

Wednesday, May 6

Washington—10:30 a. m.—United States Army Band. W8XK, Pittsburgh, 19.7m, 15.21meg. Also W3XAL, New York, 16.8m, 17.78meg.
Boston—11:30 a. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Boston—4 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Moscow—4 p. m.—Songs from Russian Operas. The History of the Press in Russia. RNE, 50m, 6meg.
Boston—4:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.5m, 11.79meg.
Rome—6 p. m.—News in English; Royal Metropolitan Police Force Band; talk, Prof. A. de Masi; Costanzo Gero, tenor. 2RO, 31.1m, 9.63meg.
Caracas—6:30 p. m.—Dance music and songs. YV2RC, 51.7m., 5.8meg.
London — 6:40 p. m. — "Transatlantic Ferry"; story of pioneers of transatlantic travel from Ericson and Columbus to the Queen Mary. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg, or GSA, 49.5m, 6.05meg.
Berlin—7:30 p. m.—"A German engineer travels through the world." DJC, 49.8m, 6.02meg.

Thursday, May 7

Eindhoven, Netherlands — 8:45 a. m.—"Criss-cross through the Netherlands." PHI, 25.5m, 11.73meg.
Boston—4 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg
Washington—11:30 a. m.—United States Navy Band. W8XK, Pittsburgh, 19.7m, 15.21meg; W3XAL, New York, 16.8m, 17.78meg.
Boston—4 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Tokyo—4 p. m.—Current political history. JVM, Nazaki, 27.9m, 10.74meg.
Boston—4:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.5m, 11.79meg.
London—6:20 p. m.—"Besses o' th' Barn Band. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg.; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg, or GSA, 49.5m, 6.05meg.
Madrid—6:30 p. m.—Government news in Spanish, English and French. EAQ, 30.5m, 9.87meg.
Berlin—7:30 p. m.—Ristenpart Chamber Orchestra. DJC, 49.8m, 6.02meg.
Paris—8:15 p. m.—Sports News. M. Marc-Denis. TPA-4, 25.6m, 11.72meg.

Friday, May 8

Boston—11:30 a. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Boston—4 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Moscow—4 p. m.—"The Invention of Wireless, by the Russian Scientist, A. C. Popov, in 1895"; talk, "The First German Soviet Republic." RNE, 50m, 6meg.
Boston—4:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.5m, 11.79meg.
Rio de Janeiro—4:45 p. m.—Brazilian Hour. PRF5, 31.5m, 9.50meg.
Berlin—6 p. m.—Beethoven's Ninth, or "Choral," Symphony. DJC, 49.8m, 6.02meg.
Rome—6 p. m.—News in English; opera, "L'Amore Dei Tre Re" ("Three Kings' Love"; Rome's Midnight Voice," Miss Amy Bernardy; Venetian songs, Anna Maria Bertolasi, soprano. 2RO, 31.1m, 9.63meg.
London — 9 p. m — "Alabamy Bound," "southern" journey. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg, or GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
Berlin—9:15 p. m.—"The 1936 Olympiad" (English). DJC, 49.8m, 6.02meg.
Schenectady—9:30 p. m.—Marion Talley and Orchestra. W2XAF, 31.4m, 9.55meg.
Pittsburgh—11 a. m.—DX Club. KDKA, 48.8m, 6.14meg.

Saturday, May 9

Eindhoven, Netherlands—10:10 a. m.—The Troubadours. PHI, 25.5m, 11.73meg.
Boston—11:30 a. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Boston—4 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Geneva—5:30 p. m.—"What the League of Nations Is Doing." HBL, 31.2m, 9.65meg.
London—7:25 p. m.—Commentary on the National Sabre Championship—Final Pool. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg; or GSA, 49.5m, 6.05meg.
Boston—7:15 p. m.—Boston "Pops" Orchestra W1XK, 31.4m, 9.57meg.
Berlin—9:15 p. m.—Dance music. DJC, 49.8m, 6.02meg.
London—9:55 p. m.—Band of His Majesty's Royal Marines. GSD, 25.5, 11.75meg. or GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
Pittsburgh—11 a. m.—Messages to the Far North. KDKA, 48.8m, 6.14meg.

Sunday, May 10

Station WIXAL

25.5m—11.79meg

2:30 p. m.—Rebroadcasts for European listeners. Electrical transcriptions.
3:15 p. m.—Radiocast on Christian Science. 49m—6.04meg
4 p. m.—Choral Society of the Women's Scholarship Association; Verne G. Powell, flutist.
4:15 p. m.—Cultivation of Taste Series.
4:45 p. m.—"The Part That Poetry Plays."
5 p. m.—"Progress." Robert Baker.
5:15 p. m.—WPA Boston Concert Orchestra.
5:45 p. m.—Travelscripts, conducted by Rex Miller.

Tuesday, May 12

25.5m—11.79meg

4:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." 49m—6.04meg
6:45 p. m.—Gilbert and Sullivan recording of "The Mikado."
7 p. m.—Basic English.
7:15 p. m.—"The Littletons": History.
7:30 p. m.—WPA Orchestra.
8 p. m.—"The Skies of Late Spring," Dr. Loring B. Andrews.
8:15 p. m.—"Tendencies in Modern German Literature."

Wednesday, May 13

25.5m—11.79meg

4:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News."

Thursday, May 14

25.5m.-11.79meg.

4:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News" 49m.-6.04meg.
6:45 p. m.—Musical program.
7 p. m.—Columbia University Night.

Friday, May 15

25.5m.-11.79meg.

4:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News."

Saturday, May 16

25.5m.-11.79meg.

1-3 p. m.—Special International Broadcast, dedicated to all World Correspondence Clubs, direction of Prof. Carleton A. Wheeler, Tufts College.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information

ANTIQUES

WANTED—Pattern Glass, Lion, Three Face, Bulls Eye Diemond, Hobnail, Rose in Snow; Milk Glass Plates S. Currier & Ives Prints; Winter Locomotive, Quail, Western Scenes; Miniature Pieces; Dolls; 18th Centurv Furniture. Books on Minnesota and West; quote your prices. ALICE BEST ROGERS, Foshay Tower Lobby, Minneapolis Minn

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BOSTON

Homelike furnished suites with kitchenettes; 1-5 rooms $36-$66.50; adjacent to and owned by The Mother Church. SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST. 24-A Clearway St.

LOS ANGELES, Grand Arms Apts., 500 S. Westlake Ave.—Singles $30 up, doubles $45 up; all utilities furnished; quiet atmosphere; convenient transportation all parts of city.

SUMMERING in Boston? Will let to tenant with credentials delightfully cool, beautifully furnished home in very exclusive Brookline apartment house; doorman; fireplaces; grand piano; $125 monthly. Box A-27, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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IF you are out of a position or seeking a better one the logical thing to do is to let employers know that you are available. My Service performs this vital function for you in a thoroughly creditable manner. Two requirements are necessary: (1) You must have earned $3000 a year and (2) be able to defray the cost of a Unique Campaign. Write me today for full particulars. Address: Roy A. Dyer, President,
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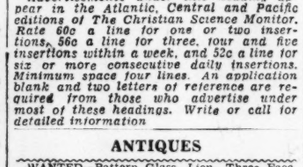

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Situated on Mann Hill in Egypt
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A perfect gem of a house in all that trueness to type which Mr. Wills incorporates so skillfully in his designs without any sacrifice of details so essential to the joys of modern housekeeping.

The delightful house heated for long seasonal occupancy contains 8 rooms, 2 baths, extra lavatory and toilet, a large covered screened porch and a 2-car connecting garage.

The grounds of considerably more than an acre are the acme of loveliness. One cannot picture anything more charming than this fascinating colonial homestead setting upon a velvety green lawn amidst a nest of lovely white birches and shade trees with a bevy of flowers that would be the pride and joy of any lover of gardens. A real home for happiness

It is offered for sale, including the furnishings if desired at an appealing price. May we have the pleasure of showing it to you?

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EVANSTON, ILL., 1316 Seward Ave.—For sale, high grade 3-apartment building, 6 rooms, oil heat, textured walls, built-in bookcases, arched doorways; 2-car garage; near Oakton School. Gre. 5430.

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LOS ANGELES—Newly furnished and well-lighted office; reasonable; available every afternoon to registered practitioner; references exchanged. 917 Haas Bldg., 219 W. 7th St.

SALESPEOPLE WANTED

SELL our beautiful hand-tufted candlewick bedspreads in your community; liberal commission; references required. FAIR MOUNT BEDSPREAD CO., Fair Mount, Georgia.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

COLLECT liberal commissions selling famous Olovit knit sportswear suits, polo shirts, lingerie skirts, blouses, pajamas, hosiery direct from factory. Low prices, unsurpassed values. Shaughnessy Knitting Company Dept A-129, Watertown, N. Y.

SUMMER HOMES

BANK FORECLOSURES AND ESTATE Settlements; several wonderful buys in summer homes, easy terms, also complete list of summer rentals; let us know your requirements. A. H. HALL, Realtors, 431 Main St., Hyannis, Mass.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information

APARTMENTS TO LET

Melrose Apartment

Two apartments available, 2 and 3 rooms; modern well-kept, attractive building; 1 minute to Wyoming Station; private garage; all modern conveniences. Apply to Janitor, 509 Pleasant St., Melrose, Mass. Tel. Mel. 0676-R.

Boston Management Corp.
78 Westland Avenue, Boston KEN. 8228

● BAYWELL CO. HARVARD SQUARE ●
● If it's available we have it. ●
Cambridge Mass. 1430 MASS. AVE. KIR. 9477

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Immediate occupancy, homey, comfortable 7-room apt.; porch; pleasant, quiet surroundings; May-Sept. 4 Collston Rd., S-2, or ASP. 2894.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Five rooms attractively furnished, bath, conveniences, quiet, two-family house; Bay Ridge section near Shore Road, June-Sept. Phone Shore Road 8-8493.

NEW YORK CITY

THE DOVER
687 Lexington Ave., at 57th St.
Beautifully furnished apartments of 1-2 rooms in dignified, modern building; sunny, airy; conveniently arranged; ample closets; serving pantries; refrigeration; switchboard and maid service. Liberal rental concessions on lease. Apply premises. ELdorado 5-0100

N. Y. C., 235 W. 75th St.—Exclusive apartment, 6 rooms, 2 baths; $125 month; May-September. GOODWIN, Riverside 9-7221.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

CARS to all points of interest to Christian Scientists, also historical points, chauffeur guides; cars also by the hour. Ken. 1022. Charles W. Cosman, 95 Gainsboro St., Boston.

BOARD for CHILDREN WANTED

HOME desired for child five years of age; Christian Scientist preferred. Mrs. Jewell Giron, 105 West 64th St., N. Y. C.

BOARD—INSTRUCTION

SEA PINES HOMESTEAD

For rest, study and companionship with educational ideals; private instruction in English and other subjects if desired; provision made for driving to Christian Science church service. Address Box O, FAITH BICKFORD, Brewster-on-Cape Cod, Mass

BOOKBINDING

FINE bindings Journals, Sentinels, Rebinding Bibles, Text books, rare books, manuscripts. GOLD STAMPING. F. KLASA, 350 East 92nd, N. Y. C.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

CAMP for sale, near Camp Ropica, Long Lake, Harrison, Me. I. B. BRISTOL, 46 East 59th Street, New York City.

MOOSE POND BRIDGTON, MAINE—7-room camp in pines near lake; 1 room camp in sunny field; screened porches, fireplaces, electric lights; furnished; private beach, boat, wood, ice. Write FRANK WHEELER, 63 Florence Ave., Melrose, Mass.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS High type men and women for your office personnel.
LOUISE C. HAHN
480 Broadway New York City Worth 2-2080

FLATBUSH EMPLOYMENT AGENCY. High class domestic help; male, female, all nationalities. 1437 Flatbush Ave., Bklyn., N. Y. Ma. 6-7632.

The Dunn Employment Service
ANN E. DUNN
Efficient office and technical help.
40 Park Place MA 3-4570 Newark, N. J.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

N. Y. C.—Wanted, middle-aged woman accustomed to housekeeping, willing exchange for board, environment, adequate; reference. Write Box S-16, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

EXTERMINATORS

GUARANTEE EXTERMINATING CO., operating 8 suburban branches, offers exterminating, fumigating, mothproofing, termite-proofing service; also control bird and squirrel nuisance. Tel. (day-night) LO. 5-6600. Address 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

FOR SALE OR RENT

CHELMSFORD CENTRE, MASS.—Rent or Sale—9 room house bath, set tubs, downstairs lavatory, electricity, gas, town water, garage, work shop, poultry house, 10 acres, fruit, shade trees, grape arbor. Fine country place, centrally located. G. H. Spillane, Billerica, Mass. Tel. Billerica 844 or 89 State St., Boston. Liberty 5785.

SUMMER cottage, community with private beach; 5 bedrooms, living room 21'x26', dining, kitchen, maid's room, garage; $5000; rental $850. CHARLES JORDAN, Menauhant, Mass.

FOUNTAIN PEN REPAIRS

Cleaning, Adjusting Pen and New Sac, 35c
LATREMORE'S 45 Bromfield St., Boston

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid; apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5973

HELP WANTED—MEN

AUTOMOBILE salesman, capable of teaching and selling automobiles and trucks. Apply Dyer's Auto School, 83 Silsbee St., Lynn, Mass. Tel. Breakers 8097

HANDY MAN—Help care for lawns; vegetable, flower gardens, chickens, cow; good home, $15 monthly, $20 during July, August. Adams, Lime Rock, Conn.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

MT. VERNON, N. Y.—Competent housekeeper, good cook, two adults, one child, apartment. Write X-24, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

PRACTICAL nurse in country home. Write Box S-2, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

WANTED: Competent houseworker, cook. Responsible mature woman desired; adults; $14 weekly. Ralston, 147-25 Roosevelt Ave., Flushing 9-5006, N. Y.

YOUNG woman companion, Christian Scientist; assist light housekeeping. Write Box S-15, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

HOUSES FOR SALE

WELL BUILT, oil-equipped house, 8 rooms, bath. Over an acre land; King's Highway, Cape Cod. Valuable either residentially or commercially. Buy now. Owner. Box 16, Orleans, Mass.

HOUSES TO LET

FOREST HILLS GARDENS, L. I.—125 Ascan Ave., 15 min from N. Y. C., nr. Christian Science church, furnished, 9 bedrooms, 15 months.

MOVING AND STORAGE

A MORE complete service offered, including storage, packing for rail or foreign shipment; local and interstate moving by van. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester Center, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2400

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE. Fireproof warehouse storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, Tel. EDgecombe 4-1313, New York City.

OFFICE SPACE

N. Y. C., 40th, 202 W.—Light private offices, $27.50 up, also larger units; agent on premises or phone LAckawanna 4-8004.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office, two or three mornings. Call afternoons. (Suite 633) 250 West 57th Street. Tel. Col. 5-1550.

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner will share office, outside, light, cheerful. 18 East 41st Street (1201) Raymond 9-7565.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass

WHY not bring in those Old Rings, Bracelets and Watches—Cash in return. ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West Street, Boston.

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HAYMARKET PRESS, Printers and Engravers. Church Printing a specialty. G. L. Adolphson, 144 Hanover St., Rm. 5, Boston. Tel. Business Lal. 2192. Residence Arl. 1898W.

Printing—Church, business, practitioners personal work, all kinds; low prices; good service. Call Pig. Co., 13 E. 16 St., N. Y. C. Alg. 4-6147.

REAL ESTATE

A BEAUTIFUL home for sale in Melrose, Mass.; nine rooms, sun room, open screened porch; sleeping porch; three-car heated garage; large recreation room in basement, with fireplace; two other fireplaces; three bathrooms, master's bed room; 21,000 feet land; 600 tulips all set for spring blooming; would consider trade. Box W-33, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston. Telephone MELrose 1517.

Alvord Bros., Realtors
Newton—Wellesley—Weston
Massachusetts

CROW POINT, HINGHAM, MASS.—Furnished summer home, only 17 miles from Boston, on lovely tidal bay, swimming and boating, safe for children. Thermostat oil furnace for long stay (fall fishing). Four large bedrooms, attic maid's room, three baths, screened sleeping porch, and outdoor living room, two car garage and small garden house or chauffeur's quarters. For sale at a reduced price. 10 Parker Drive or telephone Hingham 0942-W.

HOUSES and APARTMENTS FOR RENT
in Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Carefully selected homes in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 273 Harvard Street
Brookline, Asp. 1504
80 Langley Road, Newton Centre, Cen. New 5252

FOR SALE—In Bath, Maine, a beautiful house, once the home of Madame Emma Eames; 17 rooms, 30 foot music room, 5 baths, 2 furnaces; exquisite floors, finish and lighting; garage; half acre of ground. Overlooks the Kennebec in heart of Maine's vacation region. Very low price. Miss Joyce Parker, 44 Pomeroy Avenue, Pittsfield, Mass.

SAVE time and effort, be safeguarded through this office. MRS. FARMER, 18 Brattle St., Cambridge, Mass. KIRkland 7827.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS., 17 and 21 Winchester St.—1 or 2-room suites, private bath; also single room; excellent food; beautiful lawn, shade trees and piazzas; conveyance to services. LON. 9034.

MT. VERNON, N. Y.—1 or 2 attractively furnished rooms, with board; private house; select neighborhood; transportation to station. Oakwood 9381.

WESTIN HOUSE (Fairhope, Ala.)—A quiet, refined home for lady or gentleman; screened porches; happy, sunny atmosphere; rates on request; 4 blocks from Christian Science church.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Attractive rooms with comfortable beds, for transient or permanent guests. MRS. COSMAN, 95 Gainsboro St. KEN. 1022.

BOSTON, 8 Cumberland Street—Desirable room, sunny, apartment 18. Elevator. Ken. 9320. Mrs. Crankshaw.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 29 Winchester St.—Attractive rooms for permanent guests or tourists; convenient location; laundry privileges; parking. Tel. LONgwood 8775.

N. Y. C., 61 E. 86 (Park Ave. Section)—A new idea in living accommodations for business men, women; single, double rooms, with use of fully equipped kitchens, reception rooms; interesting, helpful group activities; very moderate rates; references required.

N. Y. C., 400 West 118th (52) Morningside Drive, Columbia. Cheerful, outside single, double; kitchen privileges. All night elevator and phone service. Apply evenings Monument 2-7018.

N. Y. C.—Business girl share 3-room apartment; $30; 8th Ave. express; references; near church. Telephone evenings, TRemont 8-1079.

N. Y. C.—Large light room, elevator, private kitchen privileges, homelike, $6 weekly; buses, subway. (Apt. 52) BLEW, 600 West 157th St.

N. Y. C., 255 W. 95th St.—Medium, sunny; also small; all conveniences; homelike; two baths; near church. DE WOLFE, Ri. 9-1189

Rooms (all with bath) $1.50 and up
Double $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
Special weekly rates Newly renovated
HOTEL HUNTINGTON
307 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.
OPPOSITE Y. M. C. A.
BRADFORD KENDRICK, Manager

RUGS

USED RUGS Bought, Sold and Exchanged. ARMORY CO., 903 Boylston St., Boston. Largest Dealers in New England. Phone COM. 4045

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ACCOUNTANT—Cost, audits, general office work; 15 years' varied experience; wishes position Metropolitan area. Pe. 6-5561, N. Y. C. HOUSTON.

GENERAL handy man, married, reliable, desires work of any kind; part or full time. Write Box H-17, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, typist, etc.; four years' general office experience; age 21; full or part time. Write Box N-2, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

SUMMER HOMES

CAPE COD—On Vineyard Sound and Buzzards Bay, 4 beautiful estates with private beach; other choice properties; also modest cottages with particular charm; many interesting offerings available for rent or for purchase in the Falmouths, Woods Hole and neighboring sections. KATHRYN SWIFT GREENE, 98 Main St. (near the Village Green), Falmouth, Mass. Tel. Falmouth 17.

CONNECTICUT, DARIEN—Owner's home on Sound with private beach; 5 minutes to station; large living room, fireplace, dining room, 5 bedrooms 3 baths, enclosed porches, tennis court, garage; May to September. RUSCH, Hickory Bluff, South Norwalk.

FOR RENT, North Shore, L. I.—Two houses, one large, one small, well furnished, all improvements, on 2 acres lovely wooded section; quiet and restful; near bathing beach. Telephone Edgecombe 4-6367. J. PRINGLE, 2254 Broadway, N. Y. C.

FOR SALE OR RENT—On shore of Webster Lake, Franklin, N. H., 90 miles "north of Boston"; furnished cottages, six and eight rooms; all conveniences; exceptional bathing, good fishing, golf. Address C. W. AIKEN, 1905 East 42nd St., Lorain, Ohio

SWAMPSCOTT.—Furn. 20-rm. house, 5 baths, 4-car garage, gardens, caretaker; on priv. beach. Phone Dill Cap. 1308. Write MR. BOND, 25 Irvington St., Boston, Mass.

TO LET

Cape Cod Tea Room

historic, well-known house completely equipped and furnished, $500 for season. The Service Bureau, 58 Falmouth Street, Boston.

VACUUM CLEANERS

ELECTROLUX $22.50, Eureka $12.50, electric sewing machines $16.50. LEXINGTON MFG., 116 East 28th, New York City. Lex. 2-0230.

WANTED

ALUMNI group seeks club facilities; large home; one room for meetings; others for resident members. Write Box S-14, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY

It Starts May 4th!
Blatt's 30th Department Managers' Sale
The event all South Jersey awaits with eagerness! It's the biggest event of our business calendar, requiring months of preparations and bringing you the biggest array of values in the entire year! Plan to take full advantage of these values! Sale continues two weeks.
M. E. BLATT CO.
Atlantic City's Great Department Store
Atlantic Ave. at So. Carolina
Established 1881 Phones: 5-2267, 5-2268

FAMILY TRADE SOLICITED
Watson R. Lewis & Son
Fancy Poultry, Butter and Eggs
Headquarters for nearby Turkeys
Poultry drawn if desired
916 ATLANTIC AVENUE

ATLANTIC CITY (Continued)

KAUFMAN & WEINER
The Square Deal Store
Hardware and Housefurnishings
1007 ATLANTIC AVENUE
ATLANTIC CITY N. J.
PAINTS and VARNISHES
PLUMBING SUPPLIES

BELLEVILLE

For Uniform Performance in Any Weather Use
AMERICAN GAS AND OILS
Lubrication Service PHIL GULDNER
UNION AVE. AND WILLIAM ST.

EAST ORANGE

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If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.

95 North Arlington Ave. Orange 4-4571
8-10 A. M. Daily Except Saturday
Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section.

"Has the winter oil been drained from your car? The proper summer grade of Texaco or Havoline will be easier on your engine and give you added power."
E. H. VANDIVER
38 No. Arlington Ave. Or. 4-9571

Delicious
Honey Vegetable Caramels
Only one of the many unusual and wholesome confections and foods.
THE OLIVE MAY CO., Inc.
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PHILIP SCHMIDT
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INTERIOR DECORATORS
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Slip Covers and Draperies made to order.
Furniture Repairing
405 MAIN STREET OR. 5-3270

The Colonial Home
W. N. Knapp & Sons
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Willner's
Corset and Glove Store
Expert consultation and fittings for every type of figure. Lingerie.
171 Main Street HACKENSACK
3 East Palisade Avenue ENGLEWOOD

H. WESTERVELT
Shoes for Men, Women, Children
244 Main Street, Hackensack

HADDONFIELD

HADDON AND MARNE AVENUES
HADDONFIELD, N. J. Telephone 4257
MAINES' SERVICE
Our service is carefully planned to meet your needs. Our facilities are complete. Our attention is personal to you and your car.

MAPLEWOOD

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
Libby's —
Pineapple Juice, No. 3 Can 30c
Pineapple Juice, No. 10 Can 53c
Norwegian Sardines
Rumford Baking Powder
177 MAPLEWOOD AVE. SO. 2-4300

MONTCLAIR

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call Montclair 2-1280 where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained, from 9 A. M. to 10 A. M., from Monday to Friday inclusive.

BATH TOWELS, MATS, RUGS, and WASH CLOTHS
The Linen Shop, Inc.
E. B. and J. H. Clegg
418 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE

Bogart and Hansen
INCORPORATED
Electrical Contractors and Dealers
568 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.
Telephone 2-6870—2-6871

BURNER'S
Gifts—Books—Cards
629 Valley Road
Upper Montclair, N. J.

FERTILIZERS
LAWN SEEDS
GARDEN TOOLS
We have them all!
Moore's Hardware Store, Inc.
223 Glenridge Avenue Montclair, N. J.
Montclair 2-3210, 2-3211

When You
Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention
The Christian Science

WHEN a man has not a good reason for doing a thing, he has one good reason for letting it alone.—SCOTT.

Daily Features

IMPERFECT knowledge is the parent of doubt: thorough and honest research dispel it.—TRYON EDWARDS.

Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Mr. Scroggins

Even Florrie Feels It

Reported for The Christian Science Monitor by George L. Moore

THE sky over Boston Common was as blue as a baby's eyes and as soft as a baby's breath. The golden bells of forsythia were at their goldenest. Ears of green were on every tree. The grass was beginning to be grass, and not just spots of something like dried-up hair. To put it in a nutshell, Nature was smiling.

On the Boylston Street side of the Garden the big arching branch of a Holland elm (*ulmus Hollandica*) showed gray and black against the blue of the sky. A bird winged toward it and alighted on it. On the ground below stood Roger P. Scroggins. He saw the bird alight, and smiled. The bird smiled back.

"Come up," said the bird.

Scroggins went, rapidly.

"Florrie," he said, for it was indeed that redoubtable and famous personage, "you are smiling."

"I am," said Florrie.

"And you are not winking," said Mr. Scroggins.

"No, I am not," said Florrie. It might be said at this point that it is most unusual for Florrie not to wink. She is probably the winking-est pigeon plying between the Mall and George Washington's

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"Come Up," Said the Bird

statue. They sat together against the gray branch. Florrie positively basked. Mr. Scroggins also basked, but in order to do a better job of it he took off his high hat.

"Florrie," said Mr. Scroggins, "why are you not winking?"

Florrie smiled again and thought carefully before replying. "On a day like today," she said, "with spring everywhere—in the sky, the grass, the forsythia, the trees, to name just a few, I just can't find it in me to do any winking."

Mr. Scroggins nodded with great gravity and after a few minutes more of basking bid her adieu and went home. He hurried up the trunk of *ulmus Americana* (American elm) and burst open the front door. "Mrs. Scroggins," he said, "come here!"

His good wife came.

Her husband asked her to look out the window, and mentioned, among other things, that she should notice the sky, the yellow forsythia, the ears of green on the trees, and the grass.

"My dear," he said, and there was a note of triumph in his voice, "even Florrie feels it!"

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Descriptive Adjectives

ONE of the persons present is selected as the object to be described. The leader suggests that this man must be described by an adjective beginning with "A"—and he will not be disturbed by your outspoken impression of him.

The players in turn give their answers: He is an "austere" man—"avaricious"—"amiable"—"awful"—"antiquated"—and so forth. After all in the group have contributed an adjective beginning with "A," the next letter of the alphabet is used, and so on down the alphabet. No two may give the same adjective; and in large groups it is a test of one's vocabulary and inventiveness to keep in the game.—Dorothy E. M., Collingwood, N. J.

Veneration for the Bible

SO GREAT is my veneration for the Bible that the earlier my children begin to read it, the more confident will be my hopes that they will prove useful citizens to their country and respectable members of society.—*John Quincy Adams.*

A Flying Vacation

9.

Our National Airport

THE Washington Airport, which has little to recommend it except easy accessibility (only a 10-minute ride from the heart of the city), was still wet from the overflowing Potomac; so our plane had to land at Bolling Field.

Perhaps I had better go back and clarify that "which" clause. The Washington Airport not only has little to recommend it, but, in the opinion of every air-minded person who has visited it, it has two or three serious disadvantages.

In the first place, flyers like to land into the wind and take off into the wind; and for that reason more than one long runway is essential. The Washington Airport has only one—not the happiest prospect if there is a strong cross-field wind.

In the second place, a highway crosses the field. Of course, lights are flashed and warnings are sounded when a plane takes off or lands; but I shouldn't especially relish being in a plane when some driver tries to beat it to the crossing. I may be a bit old fashioned, but I do believe in safety first; and the airlines themselves are achieving it. Perhaps someone will come forward with an idea that will be acceptable to the army, which, as I understand it, has an interest in the road.

In the third place, the sky-scraping Arlington transmission towers border the field on the west—a lovely hazard on foggy days! No matter how well lighted they are at night, there they stand. Of course, it may be argued that when Washington has a low ceiling, planes are not allowed to land.

But why shouldn't the proud capital of a proud nation set an example in at least safety for its airport? I have never visited Croyden, Tempelhof, and Le Bourget—the great national airports of Britain, Germany, and France. But I have often wondered what representatives from them must think of ours.

If only a committee might fly down and see what New Orleans has done!

Well, that's out of my system.—*Daily Features Editor.*

(To be continued)

Daily Anecdote

Newton's Dinner

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

DR. WILLIAM STUKELY, well-known English writer on antiquities, called on Sir Isaac Newton by appointment one day and was told by the servant that the learned philosopher was in his study and that no one was allowed to disturb him there. Though it was near dinner time the visitor sat down to wait.

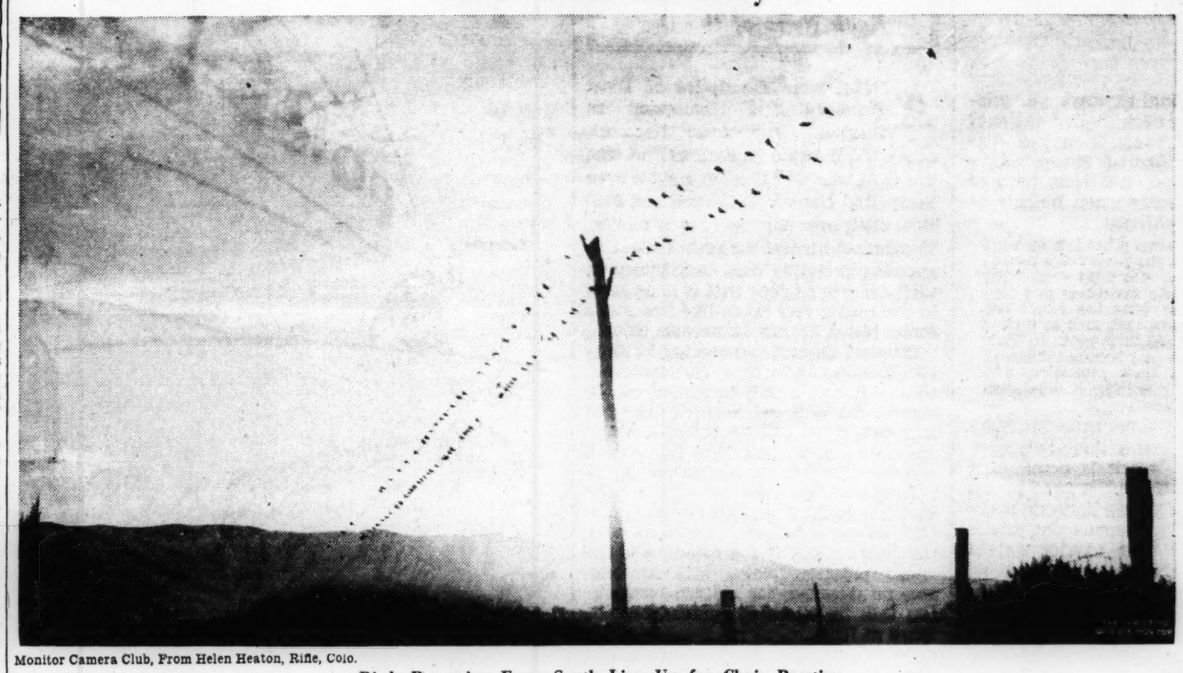
After a time the servant brought in a tray on which was a broiled chicken beneath a cover. An hour passed and Sir Isaac did not appear, so the visitor ate the chicken and bade his man prepare another for his master. Before this was accomplished the great man appeared, apologized for his delay, and added: "Give me but leave to take my short dinner and I shall be at your service."

He lifted up the cover on the tray and turned to Stukely with a smile. "See," he said, "what we studious people are. I forgot I had dined."

Puzzle Corner Answers

1. Thanks, Mr. Carmack, I thoroughly agree with you. I didn't have the courage to say so. They're fun, though.
2. 64 eyes.
3. Cowl, Fowl, Growl, Howl, Jowl, Prowl, Scowl.
4. 3 pounds.
5. If the "grate be" empty put "coal on." If the "grate be" "full stop" putting "coal on."

Both Lines Are Busy



Monitor Camera Club, From Helen Heaton, Rifle, Colo.

Birds Returning From South Line Up for Choir Practice

Facts About the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

Anastasis

WHEN the Apostle Paul reached Athens, and preached daily in the marketplace of that famous city, he was approached by certain Epicurean and Stoic philosophers—men who sneered at him as what our Common Version describes as a mere "babbler"—while others regarded him as "a setter forth of strange gods" because he preached to them concerning "Jesus, and the Resurrection" (Acts 17:18).

Why they preferred this particular accusation is not immediately obvious; but it may be observed that in Greek the word for "resurrection" is *anastasis*, and there are considerable grounds for concluding that in their ignorant scepticism the Athenian philosophers mistook *Anastasis* for a proper name; and that thus the "strange gods" to which they imagined that Paul was referring were "Jesus" and "Anastasis." This seems the more likely in view of the fact that we learn from verse 21 that these men seem to have been incapable of fixing their attention on any one point—and so could readily become the victims of such a flagrant misapprehension.

What They Say

Forgotten Man

"The forgotten man may be forgotten because he never did anything worth remembering."—*George H. Dern.*

Gentility

"For every noisy way of doing a thing, there is a quiet way which is just as good. Don't let anyone tell you the opposite."—*Roger William Riis.*

Government

"We are blaming the Government for not holding back the ocean. As a little girl very aptly said, 'Pins have saved a lot of lives by not being swallowed.' We cannot be swallowed, but we cannot blame the Government or the depression for what happened. It was our own folly."—*Channing Pollock.*

Beauty

"It is the spirit behind beauty, rather than mere physical perfection itself, which singles a woman out from amongst others of her kind."—*Wilder Anthony.*

In Lighter Vein

Surprise

"One of the temporary propellers which were removed from the Queen Mary at Southampton today. New propellers are taking their place."—*Newspicture caption.*

This will come as a shock to those who expected that paddles would be fitted.—*Punch.*

The Advantage

"You seem to have to tinker a great deal with your motorboat."

"I do."

"Anything special the matter with it?"

"She never has tire trouble—that's about all I can say for it."—*Royal Arcanum Bulletin.*

Sight Unseen

"How was the scenery on your trip?"

"Well, the toothpaste billboards were more attractive than those of cornflakes, but the gasoline signs were more numerous."

Just the Place

"My son is a jack-of-all-trades. What shall I do with him?"

"Buy him a drugstore."

The Punster Is In Again!

"Every gardener loves his flowers and vegetables."

"Yes, but he likes his lawn mower."

Short Stay

Lady—"I want a good cook for my country residence."

Manager—"Miss Clark, have we anybody here who would like to spend a day or two in the country?"—*Toronto Globe.*

One Necktie

"Pa, what's a matrimonial bureau?"

"It's a bureau, son, with six drawers packed full of women's fixings and one man's necktie."—*Montreal Daily Star.*

We'll Have to Look It Up

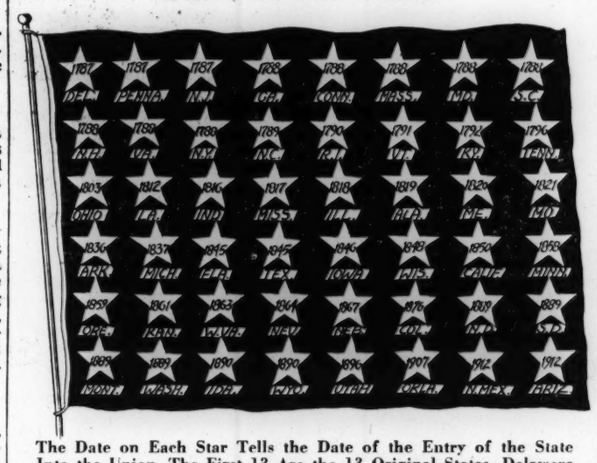
Home Training: "If your children become unmanageable, quickly switch their attention."

Baffled Mother: "Their what?"

First Man in Line: "May I help you find your number, madam?"

Lady: "Oh, no! You see, I'm looking up a name for my sister's baby."

Stars of the States



The Date on Each Star Tells the Date of the Entry of the State Into the Union. The First 13 Are the 13 Original States. Delaware Is in Number One Position Because It Was the First State to Adopt the United States Constitution

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Library Service

WHILE talking with a librarian of a large public library, I was informed that a number of boys of high school age are employed by this institution as outside messenger boys to deliver books to patrons. Readers pay a fee of 10 cents a book for this service, which includes a messenger delivering a book and calling back for it when it has been read.

This delivery service by messenger has a dual purpose: aside from accommodating patrons of the library it also facilitates a more rapid circulation of books and makes them available to a larger number of readers. A list is kept of patrons who wish the new books (fiction is most popular), and when a reserved book is returned to the library it is immediately taken by messenger to the address of the next patron, and so on. The library permits the messenger boys to retain the fees involved.—D. E. M., Collingswood, N. J.

Brevities

New Yorker: John Jacob Astor III has quit his job with the International Mercantile Marine. He finds that a man with a wife and baby to support cannot afford to work for $25 a week.

Windsor Daily Star: London shop is showing pajamas with a minature alarm clock fitted into the pocket. If this doesn't work, the inventors might get busy on a pair of pajamas that will squirt ice water every 30 seconds between 7:15 and 7:30.

St. Louis Star-Times: Some one is trying to determine what is the oldest joke in the world. We don't know, but "Elect me and I'll reduce taxes" dates a long way back.

Memphis Commercial Appeal: Probably nothing else looks so unworkmanlike as a public official using a shovel to break ground for some public building project.

New York Sun: Mr. Mencken says a Chinaman can defeat Mr. Roosevelt in November. The leaders of the movement are Li Hung Landon, Long Hop Borah, and Fu ManChoover.

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Two-Thirds Vote

Question: Our bylaws provide that our Readers shall be elected by a two-thirds vote. The question is, Does the two-thirds give the church more protection than a majority? And is it consistent?

Under this two-thirds it has always taken many ballots to perfect an election. This continued balloting, while the members are changing their votes from majority to minority and vice versa, seems to cause a confusion among them. Invariably the first one that receives a majority vote is finally elected.

Answer: In deciding questions of such importance that they conceivably affect members who may not be present at the meeting, or where a greater degree of unanimity is desirable than is indicated by a simple majority, it is sound parliamentary practice to require more than a majority vote. The amendment of bylaws is an example, as are also certain motions, such as the motion to close debate. Undoubtedly your organization feels, as do many others, that this particular office is one of great importance, and therefore places in the bylaws the requirement of a two-thirds (or in some cases three-fourths) vote.

While every member, no matter how he may have voted, is in duty bound to support a decision after it has been reached, nevertheless, the greater the number that vote on the prevailing side, the more wholehearted and genuine that support is expected to be.

A Word a Day

What's in a Name

THE name *Mohun*, familiar to readers of romance, was first borne by that doughty warrior, W. de *Mown*, who brought many retainers across the Channel. The name is local from Mown, near St. Lô. Another of William's companions is entered as *Monceaux*, whom Wace as well as Leland calls *Monceus*.

There are three persons named *Musard* mentioned in Domesday, one of whom, Asculphus *Musard*, held a barony. This *Musard* is a nickname, meaning "loafer." R. de *Mosters* or *Montiers* also figures in this ancient record. The name is from the Old French *monstiers*, which in its turn is from the Latin *monasterium*. It has left us the surname *Musters*.

It is surprising to find no mention of any member of the *Percy* family as being present at the battle of Senlac. William de *Perci*, who was a tenant of Duke William and his relative, Serle, came over with the Conqueror. The name, it need scarcely be said, is not derived from *Pierce-eye*, as we learned in our school days, but comes from one of the three villages called *Perci* in France.

The name *Plasy* occurs in the Roll of Battle Abbey, but it has no right to be there. The first mention of this family is in the reign of Henry II, when John de *Placitis* was a domestic servant of that monarch. This menial acquired great influence over his master, and persuaded the King to give him one of his wards, a wealthy heiress, in marriage. On his marriage, *Plasy*, or *Placites*, became a man of consequence, and was ennobled. To add to the luster of his name, it is obvious that he used undue influence to secure the insertion of his name in the ancient Roll.

All Things Possible

ALL things are possible to him who believes . . . they are less difficult to him who hopes, they are more easy to him who loves, and still more easy to him who perseveres in the practice of these three virtues.—*Brother Lawrence.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The 'Bombshell'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Ashington, Northumberland, Eng.

THE following incident was related to the writer by a friend, who agreed to put it in writing for the Sundial:

"A bombshell dropped into our messroom and silenced the twenty-odd swearing, tearing British Tars. I can see the expressions on their faces now—though it is nigh on twenty years since it happened. We were lying in Scapa Flow in the Orkneys, safe in harbor. A new chap had arrived an hour before supper, had washed, and was transferring his belongings from his kitbag to his locker, taking little or no apparent interest in the talking going on around him. He'd got the 'bombshell' aboard without the officers of the watch noticing—and we never saw him lift it out of his kitbag.

"'Supper!' shouted the mess cooks, and we made for our accustomed places—the new chap seating himself last. Twenty-odd arms shot out to the bread plates, milk tins, or sugar basins. Somehow, above the din, the new chap's voice was heard, 'Do you mind if I say grace, please?' Twenty-odd hands slithered back empty, and twenty-odd heads dropped forward.

"Oh! the report of that bombshell—silence. He said grace silently; then looking up, he said, 'Thank you.' We glanced at one another shamefacedly then began talking awkwardly at first, as we used to at home.

"I never heard the new chap utter a reproof, nor did I ever hear a curse in his presence. Never was a meal taken without his usual question, the silent blessing, and the 'Thank you,' and no one ever sneered or objected."

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Cryptogram

A FEW DAYS AGO IT WAS SUGGESTED IN THIS COLUMN, BY MEANS OF A CRYPTIC MESSAGE, THAT IF READERS DESIRED A MORE DIFFICULT CRYPTOGRAM OCCASIONALLY, THEY SHOULD WRITE TO PUZZLESMITH IN CARE OF THE FEATURE EDITOR. ONE OF THE FIRST TO RESPOND WAS THE MONITOR'S OWN CARTOONIST, MR. CARMACK. AS YOU MAY RECALL, HE REPLIED: "HEY!—MAKE 'EM HARDER? NO, INDEED! THEY'RE TOUGH ENOUGH ALREADY!" BUT OTHERS DIFFER. THERE HAVE BEEN SEVERAL REQUESTS FOR MORE DIFFICULT CRYPTS, AND THESE WILL COME ALONG IN DUE COURSE. IN THE MEANTIME, HOWEVER, THERE ARE SEVERAL READERS WHO EVIDENTLY AGREE WITH MR. CARMACK. ONE RESPONDED AS FOLLOWS:

HTMJLY *AC. *DMCAMDL, Z

HTICISFTKO MFCWW EZHT OIS,

Z PZPJ'H TMBW HTW DISCMFW

HI YMO YI. HTWO'CW GSJ

HTISFT.

As usual, each letter is represented throughout by another. A hint for beginners is given at the foot of this column.

2. The Eyes Have It

Here's one that is not so easy as it looks at first glance. Starting at any one of the letter E's, and reading in any direction, either up or down, right or left, or diagonally, one letter at a time, see how many "EYE's" you can find:

E E E
E Y E
E E E

3. A Wise Old Owl

There are seven words in the English language, each of which ends with the letters O-W-L. Can you name them?

4. What's the Weight

If a brick balances with three quarters of a brick, and three quarters of a pound, how much does the brick weigh?

5. Rebus

An interested reader from Upper Montclair, N. J., sends the following old-time rebus. Two sentences, each sensible, may be read below.

1. If the B m t put:
2. If the B. putting:

Can you decipher these without referring to the solutions? Such contributions are always welcome, so if you have a puzzle you'd like to share with other readers, send it along. But please—and here your columnist enters a strong plea—send along the answers, too. If the present "deluge" continues, he'll get no sleep at all nights. Thanks to all who have so kindly written about this Daily Feature.

Hint for cryptographers: Third word—"Carmack."

(Answers Appear Elsewhere)

For the Scrapbook

Enemies

All we have to do to preserve the heroic in men is to set them fighting their real enemies; and the real enemies of mankind are ignorance, disease, superstition and war.—*Frederick K. Stamm.*

Politeness

Politeness is as natural to delicate natures as perfume is to flowers.—*De Finod.*

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Grounded*

By LE PELLEY

MARMADUKE, LET'S GO CALL FOR TUBBY
HE CAN'T COME OUT TODAY, SUSIE
WHY?
HE HAS TO STAY IN BECAUSE HIS EXPERIMENTAL AIRPLANE FLIGHT WAS NOT A SUCCESS
WHAT HAS THAT TO DO WITH IT?
WELL... YOU SEE.. WHEN HE TOOK OFF FROM THE BACK PORCH.....
HE DIDN'T EVEN GET ACROSS THE FLOWER BED...

The Adventures of Waddles—*Seeking Track Laurels*

By THE HAGERS

BUD DUCKLING SCURRIED BY MY GATE. "AHA!" I THOUGHT. "HE MUST BE LATE!"
I JUST HAD TIME TO PULL A WEED WHEN BUD CAME RUNNING BACK FULL SPEED.
"HEY, WAIT!" I CALLED ON HIS RETURN. "THIS RUSH IS CAUSING ME CONCERN.
ARE YOU PURSUED?" I HEARD HIM QUACK, "NOT MUCH! I'M TURNING OUT FOR TRACK!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Allenby—Prophet of Peace?

"THE glory of conquest is departing." If, on the lips of a great warrior, this farewell to arms were touched with nostalgia, comment would be superfluous. But Lord Allenby's thoughts were on the future, not the past. For to the noble music of that line—which for lyric beauty will stand comparison with Horace's "Sweet and fitting it is to die for one's country," and which for sentiment rather surpasses it—Lord Allenby added a plea for a world state and a world police force to prevent the disasters of conquest from shaking civilization.

Allenby is a name not to be too glibly associated with that "pacifist pietism" of which Mr. Ramsay MacDonald gave recent and rather surprising warning. Flying shadows of horsemen sweep the golden sands of memory where Allenby's name is mentioned. If war had any romance about it from 1914 to 1918, it must have been in the Near East, when Allenby's exploits took place against the brass-and-blue background of flaming desert and nothing much else but sky.

Before the students of Edinburgh University, Lord Allenby has just given a signal for the great adventure of tomorrow—the conquest of war with the weapons of peace. He has joined the increasing attack on nationalism by denouncing the "narrow nationalism that is miscalled patriotism." He has admitted, warrior though he is, that the inventions of new methods of slaughter and the continuing emphasis on means of waging war, appear horrible even in eyes accustomed to the sight of battle. And he calls upon statesmen and politicians "who are authors and initiators of war" to make their choice of policy with a sense of their responsibility for peace.

Still another warrior has looked at an important aspect of the peace-or-war choice and has indicated a path which statesmen should follow if they are to lead us toward peace. Admiral Sims, who commanded the United States fleet in foreign waters in the World War years, has made plain his opinion that the tradition of freedom of the seas has been of service chiefly to selfish interests.

A big part of the problem of war and peace is that statesmen shall learn to make decisions with the interests of peace rather than of national expansion or mistaken national pride or miscalled national honor foremost in their thoughts. Another warrior, the United States' Maj.-Gen. John F. O'Ryan, put that part of the problem pertinently when he said in a recent radiocast address:

> The question of war and peace has for centuries rested, not with the people of a nation, not with the families who must send their sons to battle, but with statesmen and diplomats, and we know what the result has been. In most countries, such men as a class are specially trained for their work. In their thinking and decisions they become influenced by the traditions of their profession, and those traditions as a rule have little relation to the prevention of war.

Thus the voices of three great warriors have joined in the less articulate chorus of popular opinion which is demanding that world leadership lead toward peace. They are the kind of voices that can make themselves heard. They speak out of the kind of experience that carries weight with those not always convinced by pacifist talk. They clarify as well as strengthen the demand for policies of peace.

When Lord Allenby was leading his campaign in Palestine, a saying was in circulation among the Arabs that Palestine would remain under Turkish domination until the waters of the Nile should run into the Red Sea. But as Allenby came across the desert, he built pipe lines from the Nile to provide his advancing army with water, and the Arabs saw the Nile approaching the Red Sea. What more natural, then, that the British General's name should be associated in their minds with El Nebi—Arabic for prophet—and that the proverb of Turkish domination, which, of course, had been supported by the Turks themselves, should lose its influence?

The belief that war is inevitable, or profitable, or nationally necessary is another superstition. And like the proverb Allenby laid low, it is fostered by ignorance and selfishness—by that narrow nationalism which he attacked at Edinburgh. There is a prophecy of peace speaking out of the momentary darkness of world affairs at this moment. That the voices of men who know war intimately are adding strength to it is an additional reason to listen.

Suits of Seaweed

SEVERAL million small boys are probably wishing very hard that they had a great-great-grandfather who sailed before the mast in H. M. S. Bounty in 1789. Charles Christian of San Francisco, five years old, had. He is a descendant of Fletcher Christian, the masterful leader of that little company of mutineers who found life at sea too harsh under the stark discipline of Captain Bligh, and hid, all undiscovered, on Pitcairn Island.

And what a break it is for Master Charles! He and his mother are going there to live. There are only one or two drawbacks. They will have to land at a regular dock. And today Pitcairn is infested with radios. It would be so much more fun to be shipwrecked on an uninhabited island.

Charles will find the Polynesian isle possessed of the most extraordinary resources. With salvaged flotsam cast up on the beach he may help his mother build a perfectly pleasant bungalow; from seaweed and tree leaves she may fashion him swagger suits.

Still it is going to smack of real adventure later to write on a picture card to former playmates in San Francisco, "This is where I dive from. And say, doesn't a feller have to look out for sharks when he's swimmin' in the South Seas!"

Leaving Crime Speechless

ONE of the most widely cited dangers of organized crime is that it may use its ill-gotten wealth to purchase legal immunity. That view fails to take into account the integrity inherent in most individuals. The racketeer dotes on the idea that money talks. But many people are never in a listening mood.

A little honesty, so to speak, goes a long way in serving the ends of justice. The drive against commercialized vice in New York County offers a recent example of how completely it disarms those who resist the required process of law. The refusal of Carl E. Bailey, Attorney General of Arkansas, to accept a $50,000 bribe to block the extradition of Charles Luciana, alleged ringleader of the racket, is part of an attorney general's job. But it shows how powerless the fugitive was in this instance.

The stubborn resistance that has beset Governor Lehman's anticrime program within the Legislature at Albany points out still another way in which underworld influences are striving to perpetuate their tenuous power. Supporters of legal reform should not be discouraged. The amount of opposition aroused only emphasizes the potential effectiveness of the bills before the State Legislature.

Part of the anticrime program already has been enacted. It is significant to note, too, that one of the new statutes was invoked to insure the extradition of Luciana. The failure of the fugitive to obtain his freedom by bribery, and the partial success of its legal reform measures evidence the progress which the State of New York is making in its effort to enact laws that will protect the people as effectively as the criminal. What is even more important, these developments prove that society is not helpless against financially entrenched crime.

Guarding a Purse Master

THE new financial decree in Germany has been variously interpreted. To outward seeming, the appointment of Gen. Hermann Göring as special Minister for the supervision of all questions relating to the supply of raw materials and foreign exchange adds to the prestige of the Prussian Premier at the expense of that of Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, Minister of Economics. This is how the report is generally interpreted. General Göring is called the new "financial dictator." Alone among the correspondents, the Monitor's representative in Berlin says that General Göring's appointment "appears to strengthen considerably the position of Dr. Hjalmar Schacht." Such a conclusion seems to fly in the face of the news. Nevertheless, the background of the move affords enough warrant for believing that this may be good reasoning.

Dr. Schacht has hitherto been called the financial dictator of Germany. No other Minister of Finance and certainly no other head of a central bank has exercised so much power.

Such a power, however, is not accompanied by corresponding dictatorial powers in the political field. Hence, Dr. Schacht, who is not a party member, has found himself subject to pressures for preferential treatment from various sections of the Government. Certain ministries and party organs think that they have first call on the slender resources of foreign money in Dr. Schacht's safekeeping. Several times the energetic Minister has risked intra-party conflict in denying their claims. The same trouble has been experienced in the demands for money for use internally for what Dr. Schacht has thought to be nonessentials. So, apparently, there has been more than one challenge to his power.

But Chancellor Hitler knows that in Dr. Schacht he has an aide of singular abilities. The Minister is often called a central banker without equal. He appears also to exercise a most essential nonpolitical impartiality. Dr. Schacht would seem to be too valuable to demote. Upon him as upon no other man depends the success of the program of rearmament. To provide the financial sinews of rearmament he must be safeguarded from party interferences. It would seem as if the great prestige of General Göring has been enlisted by the Führer to keep the nepotists and favor-hunters out of Dr. Schacht's office. In place of one financial dictator, in short, there now seems to be two.

This is the second year in succession that a dividend has been declared by the Casino at Monte Carlo; a rather hollow sign of prosperity, since it was only made possible by enough people losing enough money.

The New Physics

Book News of the Day

A TITLE more descriptive of Ernst Zimmer's THE REVOLUTION IN PHYSICS (New York: Harcourt, Brace. $3.75) would be hard to find. The drums of war over theories rumble even in the first chapter as Newton and Einstein clash over physical laws of motion. Throughout his text the author marshals opposing scientific data and theory in such delicate balance that it must seem to the reader very much like irresistible forces pitted against immovable objects.

Classical physics, represented by Newton, assumes it to be self-evident that the position of a body in motion can be determined with any required degree of exactness. Does not every airplane and motorcar convince us that the motion can be reduced to simple fundamentals?

However, Einstein's research asserts that we are far from such certainty and that all our mechanics is true only for motion at relatively low speeds. And the "new" physicist, siding with Einstein, sees no dilemma, for modern researchists talk in velocities approaching the speed of light.

Skirmishes with classical physics occur in the chapter on the nature of light, in which the author, himself inclining to purely mechanistic theories, discloses the great gulf between sense perceptions and actualities as pictured by present-day physicists.

Even the well-informed layman is aware that tables, books or paperweights have not the solidness they appear to possess, and that beneath the sense perceptions there are electrically charged particles, peculiarly arranged, with vast open spaces between. The new physics, clearly set forth by Dr. Zimmer, takes another step forward and resolves all objects into a complex system of electromagnetic vibrations of characteristic frequency and wavelength. The universe of the physicist has become much more abstract—but not entirely so, for things macrocosmical are seen to have only been subdivided into categories smaller than infinitesimal.

Yet it is hard to see how the physicist can so closely approach metaphysics and still accuse its proponents, as Kirchoff did, of being "drunk with their own sobriety." Zimmer likewise has all his guns in action as he tosses this barrage:

> A world lying behind our sense impressions cannot be tested by experience, and hence . . . is a mere empty notion. Our sense impressions are . . . the only world which exists for us. Metaphysics must be driven out of science. Only such questions are admitted as can be answered by observation. Thus all sensible questions are answerable, and no "riddle of the universe" remains.

Much of the material in this book has been painstakingly gathered from publications in tongues other than English and from sources not readily available even to students of physics. H. Stafford Hatfield, who translated the work from original German, has materially added to its value to students. Despite this, it would be hard to class it as a nontechnical volume.

H. B. N.

Don't Let It Rattle You!

Malaga Sunshine

IT IS eighty miles from Algeciras to Malaga. Four hours are allotted to the journey by omnibus, thus obviating any necessity for undue haste. For this is the land of sunshine and repose where time does not matter and never has, where nobody does anything today that can be put off until tomorrow, or better still until the day after. Here the consciousness of the rest of Europe and of today slowly fades until it has vanished altogether and you are back in another world and age, one in which the life and moods of the people are ever varied and colorful and the process called standardization has not yet applied itself to any phase of existence.

In Spain there is a time for everything but that time is rarely the present. Adjust your ideas to this vital factor and you will find here a satisfaction that few other lands afford. And in slowing somewhat the tempo of your own activities you will appreciate the more the wonderful natural attraction of this Spanish land of sunshine and the glorious relics and monuments of its vivid past.

It is a warm bright midwinter day. After running tranquilly along among the green-clad hills with their olive groves and vineyards we come to a little village of white houses not far from the sea. The sunny street is full of men and women and children, donkeys, goats, dogs and fowl. All are taking life with a singularly engaging unconcern. In the café old men are playing dominoes. Others are watching them contemplatively. Still more are doing nothing at all, even as the ancient Maine villagers who, in the winter, just "set and think, an' sometimes only jest set."

* * *

Curious how easily you, too, lapse into ways like these, especially here in Spain. You emerge from the omnibus, lean against the side of a building where the sun lies soft and warm and tranquilizing, and there let the world go by without much interest as to whether the 'bus resumes its journey in five minutes or in an hour. For you are now in a world where things move at a slower rhythm, and though for a little you may be unable to adapt your custom-sped pulse to the calmer movement, the southern sun will presently have its way with you, the briskness of your stride will be modified and you, like the others, will be "loitering agreeably in the wake of time."

By and by the omnibus gets under way again and presently, approaching Malaga, we pass through far-reaching cane fields. In the flower-bordered patios of the houses are heavily-bearing orange trees, and as the sun slowly descends the hillsides are wrapped in a soft golden glow, while the rich greens and yellows of the wide valleys contrast ever more sharply with the gleaming white of the distant snow-clad peaks of the Sierra Nevada which yet hold the full rays of the sinking sun. The lavender-and-white of the almond trees just now coming into bloom reminds strikingly of a New England landscape in May and apple-blossoms.

And then we are in the city of grapes and sunshine and driving through its world-famed avenue of palms, the Rambla. Four rows of the finest of huge, gracefully-drooping, always-green tropical palm trees line it. Cypress, eucalyptus and tall pines furnish other shade, and the flowers in a hundred well-tended plots blossom from one year's end to another's.

* * *

Upon the hill behind the town are the remains of a mighty Moorish hold and it looks down upon a fair and lovely scene. Malaga lies along the half-circle of a blue bay. The enclosure of hills seems to capture and hold the sunshine the while it shields from the northern winds. There is a wealth of foliage and vegetation everywhere, and over the houses with their blue-and-yellow tiled roofs the rich purple of the famed Malaga bougainvilla seems to flow in great surges of royal color. And from every iron-grilled balcony of the white houses in their quiet winding streets trails the red-blossomed geranium.

This, then, is Andalusia and of that southern land of sunshine no part is more typical than the region roundabout Malaga. And in the placid, slow-moving life of the characteristically Andalusian city, the procession of ox-carts, laden donkeys and horse-drawn vehicles, you glimpse something of the past of two civilizations here. Moreover, taking the quiet roadways through the hills and into the valleys you may follow, in fancy at least, the progress of the immortal Don, meet more than one descendent of Sancho Panza as well as many of the much-enduring Rosinante.

M. T. G.

Paternalism or Discrimination?

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I was surprised to read in your recent issue the attack by Cloyd W. Miller on the railroads of the United States.

This article was in the news section, but it is not even an impartial analysis of the situation by a competent observer such as frequently appears in the news section of the Monitor. It is simply an argument by a shipper who wants to get his rates reduced and poison the public mind against the continuation of the emergency charges so sorely needed by the railroads at this time.

Just to name a few of the inaccuracies in Mr. Miller's article:

He states that the railroads were granted a 40 per cent increase in freight rates in 1920 and a 10 per cent reduction in 1922, leaving the reader with the impression that rates are now 30 per cent higher than they were prior to the 1920 increase. In the first place, the 40 per cent increase was applicable only in the northeastern section of the country, where the rates had always been notoriously low. The increase was only 25 per cent in the southeast, while in other parts of the country it ranged from 33 1-3 to 35 per cent. (Interstate Commerce Commission Exparte Docket No. 74-58 I. C. C. 220.) Even then, the rates in the northeast were still on a much lower basis than they were in the rest of the country. The class rates in this section now average about 73 per cent of those in the South. (I. C. C. Docket 15879 Eastern Class Rate Investigation 164 I. C. C. 315 and Docket 13494 Southern Class Rate Investigation 113 I. C. C. 200.)

But, aside from this, commodity rates, on which the bulk of traffic moves, have not remained at the 1922 level; they are being reduced every day to meet the competition of other forms of transportation, which are subsidized by the Government, so that a great many rates are now as low as, and even lower than, they were in 1920.

Instead of being the objects of paternalism, the railroads are the objects of gross discrimination when we consider these subsidized competitors: viz., the motor trucks, the water carriers, the barge lines, and the airlines.

The state and federal governments build roads for the use of motor carriers, build harbors and docks for the water carriers, build canals and dredge channels for the barge lines, and build airports and beacons for the airlines. They not only build these but maintain them. The small amount of taxation which these carriers pay does not begin to pay for this construction and maintenance. All the while, rail carriers must construct and maintain their own roadbeds and terminals, and in addition pay enormous taxes, part of which goes to pay these subsidies to their competitors. These competitors are not even subject to the strict regulation that the railroads must stand. The recent Motor Carrier Act does not impose so much regulation on the motor carriers as the original Interstate Commerce Act of 1887 imposed on the railroads, and as yet the water carriers and barge lines are unregulated except in so far as they enter into joint routes with the rail carriers or are controlled by a rail carrier. The airlines are entirely unregulated as to rates.

Mr. Miller speaks of the railroad employees willingly accepting another reduction in wages. This contention is too absurd for consideration. He asks: "Would anyone say that in the last three or four years there has not been excessive paternalism applied to railroad affairs by the Government?" If there has been anything done to the advantage of the railroads by the Government, it has only partly made up for the enormous paternalism applied to other forms of transportation, and has only been a drop in a bucket compared thereto.

He speaks of himself as a taxpayer being compelled to lend money to the railroads through the RFC, while he conveniently forgets that the railroads themselves are taxpayers, and are compelled to give their money for the benefit of their competitors.

Not until all these competing forms of transportation are as strictly regulated as the railroads and have to build and maintain their own rights of way and terminals, and have to pay as much taxes as the railroads, will the railroad have even a fair deal, not to speak of paternalism.

Washington, D. C. J. EARL HUMMER

Japan's Sacred Mountain

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Some years ago, a young Japanese lived in my home near San Antonio, Texas, for a year and a half. His name was Okados Ko. Admiral Togo was his mother's brother, and the recent Premier, was, or rather is, his uncle on his father's side.

One evening he was looking at the map of Asia in my son's geography. He was greatly incensed when he saw the Japanese sacred mountain named Fujiyama. He said "yama" meant any old mountain. The sacred mountain is "Fujisan," "san" being reserved to apply to sacred mountains. He also said the lake always shown with Fujisan was really a hundred or more miles away, but, in the pictures, they moved it closer for the effect.

A recent article in the Monitor, with a picture, caused me to write this.

San Clemente, Calif. MARY B. GLEASON

As Protection From Snows

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I am interested in the picture under the caption "Artistry in a Bridge," on the Daily Features page of The Christian Science Monitor.

I notice by the underline that few of these old wooden-covered bridges still remain in America, and thought you might be interested to know that there are quite a number of them in Quebec. Most of these span tributaries, or tributaries to tributaries, of the St. Lawrence, and the roofs keep the snow from the Laurentian Mountains from weighting down the bridge in winter.

Toronto, Can. MONA H. PURSH

The Wide Horizon

Preparedness—for Peace or War?

[Excerpts From an Address Before the Peace Action Council, Community Church, Boston]

By Carlyle W. Morgan

PRESIDENT WILSON was able to think of fourteen points for peace. He must have lived in a very tranquil age. For I can think of only two points. And not very peaceful ones. . . .

First, we have either to have war or to have peace. And we ought to be more successful in that for which we are best prepared. I think you all will agree that we are better prepared for war than we are for peace. . . .

Secondly, some people seem not quite sure whether they want another war or not. The best way to show them that they don't want another war is to let them have one. . . .

* * *

Point number one is that we are better prepared for war than for peace. . . . A few comparisons may be enlightening.

In 1932 the Democratic Party's platform stated explicitly that in the event of a Democratic victory all the facts affecting the existing military and naval establishments would be examined as a basis for national defense appropriations:

> that the people in time of peace may *not* be burdened by an expenditure fast approaching $1,000,000,000 annually.

Despite this pledge we find ourselves in 1936 called upon to carry an armaments burden in excess of that figure. . . .

A billion, then, for war. But how many pennies for peace? We may take note of our good neighbor policy. But while we approve it, we can't escape the thought that it was rather inexpensive to enunciate, and that the State Department, which should be responsible in large measure for the success of our foreign policies, has to operate on less than two per cent of what we are spending on armaments.

Now let us look again at our war preparations. A big slice of that billion dollars goes to the navy. . . .

So let's compare this navy, with a corresponding effort to be as ready for peace as we are for war. Perhaps the most appropriate comparison we could make would be with our recent efforts to keep clear of war through a new neutrality act. One of our best excuses for a big navy is the kind of neutrality law we have. We are comparatively well prepared to protect those few citizens among us who insist on profiting from war even at the price of endangering their country's peace. We are not so well prepared to keep out of war by keeping selfish interests out of war trade. . . .

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Point number two is that one way to show people they don't want another war is to have another one. . . . We all remember how we felt after the last war. Despite the opportunities it gave our soldiers to cover themselves with glory—as a rather unthinking phrase puts it—we were all quite certain we should never order another one.

The World War gave us too many horrible surprises. No matter what physical preparations the nations had made for it, they had not made sufficient or correct mental preparations. Now in advocating another war, I am counting on the probability that history will repeat itself in this respect. For you will find evidence among the writings of military experts today that the problems of the next war are beyond prediction and that military leaders are without experience which would enable them to make proper preparations for this war. . . .

And we must count on as many abuses as occurred in the last war, so that the few of us who are left with any reason afterward may wax indignant over the way we were exploited. War trade must be allowed to flourish internationally as it was in the last war. Supplies must be sold to the enemy through neutral countries. This must be, that the war can go on long enough. You may remember that the present Foreign Minister in France, M. Flandin, some years ago declared in the French Chamber of Deputies that the World War could have been ended two years earlier than it was.

Then when the figures on the dead and wounded are well known, it will be time to admit that none of the purposes for which we went to war have been achieved. . . .

To add to the disillusionment, we must have a peace treaty like the treaty of Versailles. Now it may be hard to equal that accomplishment next time. But if we have a war long enough, and one bloody and bitter enough, we can do it. For we need never be afraid of bringing any real peace out of any real war. . . .

But I have not been advocating peace. And these proposals may be inconsistent with Christian precepts. They may be shocking to civilized feelings and out of tune with enlightened reason. I don't think we can say, however, that they are not consistent with our practices. If we don't behave like human beings we shouldn't attempt to fool ourselves by talking like them. That's why I have said: "Let's have another war," instead of saying that which takes a great deal more courage to say, a great deal more vision, and infinitely more humanity: "Let's have no more war. But let us be prepared—for peace."